

# North-China Herald

AND

## SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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### CONTENTS.

Advertisements—Latest dates—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c.  
Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, Shipping, &c.

#### LEADING ARTICLE—

The Future of Silver ..... 1

SUMMARY OF NEWS ..... 2

#### MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—

Dr. Wright on China ..... 5

Retrospect of 1890—General ..... 5

Do. Commercial ..... 6

#### REVIEWS—

English Mail Papers ..... 7

Notices of Books, etc. .... 8

#### OUTPORTS—

Chinkiang ..... 9

Nanking ..... 10

Yokohama ..... 10

PEKING GAZETTE ..... 11

#### MEETING—

Municipal Council ..... 12

#### AMUSEMENTS—

Paper Hunts ..... 13

Football ..... 13

S.V. Artillery Rifle Competition ..... 13

#### CORRESPONDENCE—

Father Watson Relief Fund ..... 13

Chinese Courtesy ..... 14

The Theatrical Strike ..... 14

#### POETRY—

The Old Year Passes ..... 14

New Year's Day ..... 14

#### MISCELLANEOUS—

Burning of the Shanghai ..... 15

The Tug-boat Fairy Sunk ..... 15

The Sham Fight ..... 15

Scraps O'Light ..... 15

Notes from Native Papers ..... 16

Notes by Quidnunc ..... 17

The Projected Railway from Kowloon to Canton ..... 18

James' Submarine Sentry ..... 18

The Namoa Piracy ..... 18

The Present Position of the Silver Question ..... 18

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND WEEKLY SUMMARY—

Market Report ..... 20

Exchange Quotations ..... 24

Share Quotations, &c. .... 24

### Miscellaneous Intelligence.

#### LATEST MAIL DATES.

|               |         |          |         |
|---------------|---------|----------|---------|
| England       | Nov. 23 | Hankow   | Dec. 27 |
| San Francisco | Dec. 6  | Yokohama | 24      |
| Hongkong      | 27      | Nagasaki | 29      |
| Tientsin      | 27      | Foochow  | 28      |

Shanghai mail advices of 20th November were received in London on the 24th December.

#### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

| Day of Month. | Barometer |                | WIND. | HYGROMETER at P. M. |      | Thermometer in shade. |      | Lull-time. |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|-------|---------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------|
|               | 9 A.M.    | Attached Ther. |       |                     |      | Max.                  | Min. |            |
| Dec. 27       | 30.00     | 69.0           | S.    | 2 60.0              | 58.0 | 60.0                  | 47.0 | C.         |
| 28            | 29.99     | 64.0           | N.W.  | 4 54.0              | 52.0 | 58.0                  | 51.0 | R.         |
| 29            | 30.15     | 4.0            | "     | 2 41.0              | 40.0 | 51.0                  | 39.0 | N.         |
| 30            | 30.30     | 33.5           | "     | 6 33.5              | 31.0 | 45.0                  | 30.0 | N.         |
| 31            | 30.25     | 31.0           | "     | 1 31.0              | froz | 40.0                  | 27.0 | N.         |
| Jan. 1        | 30.30     | 34.0           | E.    | 0 34.0              | 33.0 | 40.0                  | 32.0 | N.         |
| 2             | 30.25     | 42.0           | E.    | 2 43.0              | 40.0 | 45.0                  | 34.0 | O.         |

#### EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

### The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1891.

WHEN we wrote on the 12th of September last on the question, "When will the American Silver Bubble burst", we gave some reasons for thinking, while we distinctly disclaimed the presumption to prophesy, that the collapse of the speculation which had put the Bank demand rate on London up to 5s. 3½d. would come sooner rather than later. We hinted at what is now known to be a fact, that the rapid rise was mainly due to silver speculators; and these speculators having found it impossible to control the market as they hoped, the reaction came; and the pendulum is now swinging upwards again. There is a pretty general opinion, we find, that we are on the eve of another rise, and it is worth while to consider the grounds for this opinion.

If the Democratic party in the United States, which confessedly owes a portion of its recent success to the help of the Farmers' Alliance, should determine, with an eye on the next Presidential election, to earn the continued confidence of its ally by adopting its demand for free coinage, we might see a very sharp rise in silver, which would quickly reach a considerably higher point than it did last autumn. If any one could take silver in any quantity to a United States mint, and have it coined into dollars which should be legal tender to an unlimited amount at their face value—and this is what the Farmers' Alliance is understood to demand—the price of silver would rapidly rise to the equivalent of 59d., or even higher; but the certain result to the country would be, that it would in a very little while lose the whole of its gold, and a gold dollar would become as scarce as it was in the unlimited greenback days. It was proposed before the last silver bill was passed, and it has been suggested since, that this should only apply to silver produced in the States; but the restriction was left out of the bill because, no doubt, it was seen that the difficulty of enforcing this restriction would be almost insuperable. When the Americans found, however, that they were losing their gold, and becoming the dumping-

ground for all the loose silver of Europe, they would repeal the free coinage act, and the last state of silver would be worse than the first. The Act meanwhile would have given an enormous stimulus to the production of silver, and Europe, finding that the United States had done for them what a large party are anxious to do in the way of cheapening gold, would be farther off international bimetalism than it is now. Our latest telegraphic advices from the States, however, are to the effect that the deadlock at Washington is too pronounced for any silver legislation to be effected at present, and it is probable that even if a free coinage Act were passed by Congress, the President would veto it. It is improbable on the other hand that the Act will be passed which proposes to relieve the silver gamblers by buying up their stock; and we thus do not see any immediate prospect that the price of silver will be raised by Congressional action.

Nor we do see any prospect that the value of silver will be permanently raised by legislative action in the direction of bimetalism in Europe. It is undoubted that the stock of gold in Europe is quite sufficient for its trade. The recent panic in London was not due to any lack of gold. Nor was it stilled by the transfer of a certain amount of gold from the Bank of France to the Bank of England. It was credit, not gold, that was wanted in London; and the panic died away directly the leading banks had put their names to a guarantee paper, without a single sovereign changing hands. The fact is, a fact which is sometimes overlooked, that very much less gold will do the same work now, owing to the vast improvement in facilities of communication, than twenty or even ten years ago. It is confidently rumoured that the government are prepared to allow the Bank of England to issue £1 notes to the extent of £5,000,000 sterling, based on and payable in silver. The Bank is already allowed to hold a portion of its reserves in silver, so that there would be nothing revolutionary in the change; and as these notes, as representing silver, would presumably only be legal tender to the extent of forty shillings, they would be no step at all in the direction of bimetalism. They would displace from the pockets of the people a certain number of sovereigns, which would come into the banks; the banks would thus have still more gold in their reserves than they have now, and

by so much the arguments in favour of bimetalism would be weakened.

It must be remembered, when we are considering whether silver is going up, that the noisy section of the home press contains a great deal more from the silver bulls than from the bears. Everything that can suggest a demand for silver is published immediately, and even if it is unfounded, it has some effect in influencing the popular mind. Such absurd statements as that China is about to require a large quantity of silver for its mint, that China is about to make a railway loan in silver, are eagerly made use of, although we know very well that China's mint is only converting silver already in the country, and that if a railway loan were made, the proceeds would be taken in materials, not in silver. Then the wavering confidence of the bulls is kept up by the assurance that the demand for India is just beginning; although the demand for India has been the same every year without sending up the price of silver, and indeed increases when silver is cheap, and decreases when it is dear; so that we are only learning by experiment what is the price at which India can take its normal quantity. This is a most important consideration, for in the fifty years ending with 1886 India absorbed silver to the value of £276,000,000 and gold to the value of £130,000,000. If silver were to rise then to a price which checked India's exports of produce and her absorption of silver, the load of silver at home would soon become intolerable.

These considerations seem to show that the main hope for a permanent rise in silver lies in the adoption of bimetalism in the whole of Europe, including England. This means for England that as the world generally is her debtor in enormous amounts payable now in gold, she shall accept payment in an inferior metal. There is a minor inconvenience to be noted. As long as silver is only legal tender to the extent of forty shillings, counterfeiting is discouraged; but if it were once allowed to pay large sums in silver, a premium would be offered to counterfeiters, whenever it paid them to counterfeit. These are some considerations merely; we can only repeat what we said three months ago, that we do not presume to prophesy as to the course of exchange.

### Summary of News.

A mail leaves to-morrow morning for Europe, by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Sutlej*.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE "NORTH-CHINA  
DAILY NEWS."

#### THE WINTER AT HOME.

London, 23rd December.

Snow, frost, and a thick fog have visited London for five days. The Trent, the Severn, and the Upper Thames have been frozen.

#### IN THE HOUSE AGAIN.

London, 25th December.

Sir John Pope Hennessy has been elected member for North Kilkenny.

#### SILVER IN THE STATES.

There is a complete deadlock at Washington in Congress on the Silver question.

#### LABOUR TROUBLES IN SCOTLAND.

London, 27th December.

A strike on the railways in Scotland has caused an immense block of the passenger and goods traffic, and the cities are suffering from a scarcity of coals and food. The mines are stopping for want of waggons and factories closing.

#### THE INDIAN RISING IN THE STATES.

London, 30th December.

A United States cavalry regiment has captured Bigfoot and 150 Indians after a fight yesterday. There was heavy loss on both sides.

#### DEATH OF PRINCE CH'UN.

Prince Ch'un, the father of the Emperor of China, died at Peking at 2 a.m. yesterday.

#### THE PARNELLITE PARTY.

London, 9th December.

Mr. Justin McCarthy occupied yesterday Mr. Parnell's seat in the House of Commons. Mr. Parnell intends going to Ireland to address meetings in the chief towns.

#### STRANDING OF A P. AND O. STEAMER.

12th December.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Nepaul* has stranded on Plymouth breakwater. The accident occurred during a dense fog; the cargo has been salvaged.

16th December.

Silver securities are advancing and rising in New York owing to the belief that prospects are favourable for legislation. Senator Sherman will introduce into the Senate on behalf of the Republican Caucus, after conference with the Hon. W. Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, a Bill providing for the purchase of the surplus silver bullion, valued at twelve millions, and the issue of one hundred millions two per cent. bonds for the purchase of bullion when required in order to make good the retirement of National Bank notes and the recoinage of trade dollars.

17th December.

The Caucus having discussed Senator Sherman's bill regarding the purchase of the surplus silver, decided to eliminate the proposal to issue two per cent. bonds for the one hundred millions.—*Singapore papers*.

Pondicherry, 2nd December.

Monsieur Nouet, Governor of Pondicherry, left by the mail train this morning for Goa, *via* Arkonam, to be present at the Exposition of Saint Francis Xavier. His Excellency was attended by the commandant of the station.

Bombay, 4th December.

St. Francis Xavier was exposed for veneration at Goa yesterday. There was a great ceremony, conducted by the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa, assisted by eleven other bishops and many clergy. As soon as the service was over there was a great crush, resulting in a disgraceful scene. The feet of the Saint, which were exposed, were covered till order had been restored in the dense crowds. One child was crushed to death.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

#### READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

|      |    | 1890-91.           |       |            |
|------|----|--------------------|-------|------------|
|      |    | Fahr. Thermometer. |       | Rainfall   |
|      |    | Min.               | Max.  | in inches. |
| Dec. | 26 | 44° 2              | 63° 0 | .....      |
| "    | 27 | 52° 0              | 70° 0 | Trace      |
| "    | 28 | 49° 0              | 50° 9 | 0.56       |
| "    | 29 | 36° 0              | 45° 2 | 0.05       |
| "    | 30 | 30° 0              | 34° 2 | Trace      |
| "    | 31 | 26° 0              | 40° 5 | .....      |
| Jan. | 1  | 30° 3              | 47° 4 | .....      |
|      |    | 1889-90.           |       |            |
|      |    | Min.               | Max.  | Rainfall   |
|      |    |                    |       | in inches. |
| Dec. | 26 | 36° 5              | 48° 2 | .....      |
| "    | 27 | 30° 0              | 48° 0 | .....      |
| "    | 28 | 41° 0              | 49° 0 | 0.10       |
| "    | 29 | 33° 5              | 53° 0 | .....      |
| "    | 30 | 41° 0              | 57° 5 | .....      |
| "    | 31 | 41° 2              | 51° 2 | .....      |
| Jan. | 1  | 43° 2              | 50° 0 | .....      |

1889-90.

|      |    | Min.  | Max.  | Rainfall<br>in inches. |
|------|----|-------|-------|------------------------|
| Dec. | 26 | 36° 5 | 48° 2 | Trace                  |
| "    | 27 | 30° 0 | 48° 0 | Trace                  |
| "    | 28 | 41° 0 | 49° 0 | 0.10                   |
| "    | 29 | 33° 5 | 53° 0 | Trace                  |
| "    | 30 | 41° 0 | 57° 5 | Trace                  |
| "    | 31 | 41° 2 | 51° 2 | Trace                  |
| Jan. | 1  | 43° 2 | 50° 0 | Trace                  |

Sicawei report, 26th December: The barometer, which had risen again at Tientsin and Shanghai, fell once more very rapidly yesterday, and the fall continues this morning. In the south the same depression was felt yesterday; while in Japan and at Vladivostok the barometer recovered. It will probably recover here to-day with westerly winds. A continuance of fine weather is probable.—27th Dec.: Yesterday there was a decided fall of the barometer in the south, at Pagoda Anchorage, Amoy and Hongkong, where the monsoon winds blew with renewed force. At Shanghai and Tientsin the barometer remained low throughout yesterday, and this morning there is no rise. At Vladivostok and Tokio it began to rise slowly. This morning N.W. wind has sprung up at Vladivostok. The weather to come is uncertain.—Sunday, 28th Dec., 10 a.m.: Yesterday the barometer recovered slowly at Vladivostok and in Japan. At Tientsin the fall ceased yesterday during the day, occasioning violent winds from the N.W. At Shanghai the barometer did not begin to recover till this morning, the wind shifting simultaneously to the N.W. In the south the fall of the barometer continued yesterday. The depression, which is of very great extent, is moving off slowly. Weather uncertain.—29th Dec.: Yesterday, whilst the barometer rose rapidly at Shanghai and Tientsin, it fell markedly at Nagasaki and Tokio, accompanied by strong S. winds. At the southern stations the barometer continued to fall slowly, but without strong winds. To-day the barometer at Shanghai is remaining high.—30th Dec.: Yesterday the barometer rose quickly at Vladivostok, with strong N.W. wind, and was equally high at Tientsin, with light N. wind. At Tokio it fell rapidly. To-day the barometer has risen at Shanghai to more than the usual height, and has also risen in the south. The weather will probably remain fine.

The average minimum of the thermometer in the Settlement in December was 42° 17, the average maximum 54° 92, and the mean 48° 55, against 36° 71, 50° 18, and 43° 45 respectively, in the same month of 1889. The rainfall in December was 3.44 inches, and rain fell measurably on 9 days, against 0.39 inch and 4 days in December, 1889, and an average of 0.71 inch and 4 days for the eight years 1882-89. The total rainfall in 1890 was 41.48 inches and rain fell measurably on 115 days, against 60.76 inches, and 136 days in 1889, and an average of 50.26 inches and 115 days for the eight years 1882-89.

We hear from Peking that Mr. William Nelthorpe Beauclerk, M.A. and LL.D. of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed Secretary of the British Legation at Peking, where he is expected to arrive in the spring. Mr. Beauclerk was nominated an attaché in October, 1873, and has since served at Copenhagen, Athens, Bern, St. Petersburg, Rome, Washington and Berlin, where, as also at Bern, he has acted as *chargé d'affaires*. He is a J. P. and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Lincoln.

The mail bring news that Barker Brothers, Bankers at Philadelphia, have

suspended payment, with liabilities set down at \$3,000,000.

A regular meeting of the Northern Lodge of China No. 570, was held on Saturday night, the 20th instant in the Masonic Hall, when Brother Edward Bois was installed Wor. Master for the ensuing year. The ceremony of installation was performed by Rt. Wor. Bro. J. I. Miller, District Grand Master of Northern-China, assisted by the officers of the District Grand Lodge. The following are the newly invested office bearers:—

|                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Wor. Bro. John Fryer .....     | I.P.M.     |
| Bro. R. J. Sloan .....         | S.W.       |
| W. S. Emsen .....              | J.W.       |
| Wor. Bro. W. H. Anderson ..... | Treasurer. |
| Bro. F. G. Cockey .....        | Secretary. |
| F. L. Crompton .....           | Organist.  |
| E. C. Pearce .....             | S.D.       |
| J. P. McEuen .....             | J.D.       |
| R. S. Ivy .....                | I.G.       |
| W. D. Graham .....             | D. of C.   |
| J. Gould .....                 | Tyler.     |

The worshipful master, wardens and members afterwards entertained a number of the brethren at a banquet at the Shanghai Club.

It is well-known that the Soochow Creek between Shanghai and Wong-doo is closed for dredging operations, and that boats bound to this port from the western part of the province have to seek other channels. In consequence of this the small creeks leading into the Whangpoo about Sungkiang are overcrowded, and so also is the Sicawei Creek. It would naturally be supposed that under these extraordinary circumstances the authorities would do something to regulate the traffic, especially as there is nearly always a scarcity of water at this season of the year, which at the time of neap tides becomes a serious matter. Yet the native authorities do absolutely nothing, and the absence of all control is especially felt in the Sicawei Creek. Rafts and large boats laden with straw are allowed to pass into the narrow parts of the creek at neap tides, when it must be positively certain that there is not sufficient water for them to reach their destination; in consequence they get stranded and stop the entire traffic for days. Some dozen or more straw laden boats were so stranded in one continuous line last week about ten miles above Sicawei, and a house-boat which left here on Wednesday last with a party of foreigners on board, was detained for nearly forty-eight hours in consequence. Eight miles above Sicawei a large raft of timber was stuck right in the middle of the creek, where it had been stationary for three days, and was the cause of much detention to boats passing up and down. As the tides are falling off, it is certain that it must remain there for over a fortnight. The delay and loss to native traffic occasioned by such obstructions must be enormous, and yet no precautions whatever are taken to remedy this. And yet we call the Chinese practical people!

The first vessel which has visited Shanghai having the new Board of Trade lead lines on her sides is the *Glenhyon*. She has a disc with a line through it, the top of the disc, showing the depth she may lead to in fresh water, while the line will show what she will rise to when she gets into salt water. In addition to this there is a perpendicular bar in white, and branching off from it at right angles are four others. These latter indicate respectively the lead line for North Atlantic winter, ordinary winter and summer and Indian summer. Above these four is another line to indicate the lead line for fresh water.

We have to thank Pere Chevalier, S. J., for a copy of the *Bulletin Mensuel* of the Sicawei Observatory for July last, with the usual valuable tables and diagrams. The Review of the Month is distinguished by long accounts of the typhoons of the 14th and 17th of July.

We have received for notice, and regret that we cannot give them the space they

deserve, *Woman's Work in the Far East* for November, a most interesting record by women of their labours for the natives of China and the countries to the south of it, labours whose true extent is little appreciated; the *Friend of China* for October, which has at last come to the conclusion that with men the total suppression of the opium traffic is impossible; the *Minutes of the Fifth Session of the China Mission Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South*, a pamphlet of some 40 pages, giving a complete picture of the good work done in this province by the church; the *Fourth Annual Report of the Philander Smith Memorial Hospital*, the large and flourishing institution at Nanking, where 418 in-patients and 9,661 out-patients were cared for in the course of the last year; the *China Medical Missionary Journal* for December, which has an excellent photograph of Dr. Lockhart, many technical articles of value, hospital reports, etc.; the *Third Annual Report of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese*, the greater part of which has already appeared in our columns; the *Diplomatic Fly-Sheet* of 15th October last, a small octavo pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a readable article by Demetrius C. Boulger on "The Future of China", and a more valuable one by C. D. Collet on "The Case of France", *quid* the Newfoundland fisheries; a well-printed specimen number of the new French Yokohama paper *Le Japon*; and *The Messenger* for December, containing a vigorous little article by S. Pollard on "The Opium Question in Yunnan". This is its concluding paragraph:—"Oh, that Christians would pray! Oh, that Christians would shout! Yes we want to cry out with such a cry that the English Government will tremble. As prophets of the Most High God, let us demand that the trade cease at once. And then? Let missionaries be sent everywhere; refuges be opened in every town; help be given to every effort to free the people from the thrall of opium. This is a big programme. They that do know their God shall do exploits. Will every reader of the *Messenger* pray for poor Yunnan? Oh, for the day when Yunnan shall not only be south of the clouds that worry Szechuan so, but shall be on the sunny side of all the clouds of sin and misery."

Advantage being taken of the presence of H.M.S. *Severn* in port, a meeting of gentlemen in favour of holding an assault-at-arms was held at the Shanghai Club on Tuesday afternoon, the following being present:—Lieut. Ewart, R.N., Lieut. Chown, R.M.L.I., Lieut. Fyler, R.N., and Messrs. C. J. Holliday, T. F. Hough, W. G. Moore, J. W. Callaway, R. C. Renny, J. W. H. Burgoyne, C. Cole, R. G. Gibb, J. Jones, and C. F. Woodward. Lieut. Ewart was unanimously voted to the chair. The first business transacted was the election of a general committee to carry out the object of the meeting, and the following proposition, made by Mr. Jones and seconded by Mr. Burgoyne, was carried *nem. con.*: "That Capt. Hall and the officers of H.M.S. *Severn* and the following gentlemen be asked to form a committee, viz., Messrs. Holliday, Callaway, Moore, Rohde, and Hough, with power to add to their number." The meeting resolved to hold the assault, if possible, in the Lyceum Theatre, the date being left to the committee to decide upon; but as the *Severn* has received orders to sail on the 9th Jan., the entertainment would have to take place before that date. After some discussion about the various items suggested for the programme, Mr. Holliday proposed and Mr. Moore seconded—"That the proceeds of the assault-at-arms be given to the fund which is being raised in aid of the widows and orphans of the men lost in H.M.S. *Repent*." This was carried unanimously. The only other business accomplished was the election of an Honorary Secretary, which post Mr. C. F. Woodward was prevailed upon to ac-

cept; then with the customary vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings terminated.—At a meeting of the committee yesterday it was decided to hold the assault-at-arms on Thursday next, January 8th, at the Theatre.

The collection of butterflies, etc., forming part of the estate of the late Captain Yankowsky, was sold on Tuesday at auction for Tls. 262. A number of specimens were bought for the Shanghai Museum.

There is to be seen at work at Mr. G. A. Wood's machine shop, on North Szechuen Road, a Priestman's Oil Engine of the horizontal type. The motive power is obtained from kerosene oil, a supply of which is placed in a closed iron vessel inside the foundation of the engine. Air is pumped into the oil holder, and this gives an oil spray which is drawn into the cylinder and ignited by an electric spark from a small battery, and this sets the machine in motion. The engine is entirely automatic after it has been started, and will work from morning to night without any attention. If it is set to make a certain number of revolutions a minute, that speed will be maintained so long as there is any oil left. It is very economical in working, two thirds of a five-gallon tin of kerosene lasting two days for a 2 horse-power engine. There are larger engines, and they can be used for a variety of purposes. The highest awards at Nottingham 1888, Windsor, 1889, and Plymouth 1890 were given the Priestman Oil Engine in the class for oil and gas motors. Messrs. Gipperich & Burchardi are the Shanghai agents.

The postage on correspondence from Shanghai to all Postal Union countries by the British Post Office, has been reduced from 10 cents to 7 cents per half ounce. This will take effect from the 1st of January next.

The wreck of the *Shanghai* was afloat on Saturday afternoon and the *Tungchow* was standing by her, the *Neuchwang* having gone on to Wuhu. The hull had cooled and people were seen walking on the iron deck when the *Fuhwo* passed down. The *Tungchow*, with the *Shanghai* in tow, is expected here this morning. The value of the *Shanghai* may be roughly put at between Tls. 150,000 and Tls. 200,000, which loss, it is understood, will fall on the owners. The cargo is estimated at about the same figure, and a comparatively small proportion of it is insured.

The *Shenpao* mentions the report that among the passengers on the illfated steamer *Shanghai* was a Chinese theatrical troupe on its way to Kiukiang, and there were also some expectant taotais, prefects, and district magistrates going to Nanking to attend the funeral of the late Viceroy T'seng Kuo-chuan.

The *Kiangyü* arrived on Saturday from the Yangtze, having passed the *Shanghai* on Friday afternoon and anchored close to her. Some of the *Shanghai's* native passengers and compradore's staff went on board and were brought back to Shanghai. The wreck was still burning, but the *Neuchwang* was alongside pumping on the fire in the after part of the steamer. All that remain above the iron deck of the *Shanghai* are the funnel, walking beam, rudder post and the paddle boxes. Many bodies were seen along the shore with a number of coffins close to them. At Chinkiang it was reported that when the *Shanghai* left that port she had on board 480 passengers, among them being a number of officials on their way to Nanking, and a number of women and children, none of whom appear to have been saved.

On Sunday afternoon, while the wife of a foreigner was riding in a jinricksha near the Bakery, four drunken Japanese attacked her in a most brutal manner, blackening both her eyes besides injuring her wrist. It is time such rowdianism was put a stop to, and it is to be hoped that the Japanese Consul will make an example of the guilty parties. Two men have been before the Consul,



who has stated that one "gentleman" said he was guilty, while the other "gentleman" said he was not. As the injured woman is in the General Hospital at present under treatment for the injuries she received, the case has been adjourned.

At the Mixed Court on Monday, a thief against whom there were three charges was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 100 blows. Another thief got one week, and the receiver of the stolen property was ordered to be deported. A cook in foreign employ, having robbed his master, was sent to prison for three weeks.

We occasionally come across some extraordinary specimens of the "Queen's English" on native lottery tickets. Here is one: "The Manils Lotter list ticket for Sale of all by left drawing in number by the share for singed in the month each pieces cost dollars four unumber 1 per 10 small number per 5." On the other side of the ticket appears what purports to be a list of prizes, headed "Premiws Del Sorteo", but the list is, like the heading, very much jumbled up.

The screw gunboat *Peacock*, bound for the China Station to relieve the *Mutine*, arrived at Colombo on the 30th ult. The *Observer* says:—She carries six 4½ in. b. l. and four Nordenfeldt guns, and is manned by a crew of 90. The commander reports a very fine and extremely hot steaming passage. The *Peacock* is fitted with the latest improvements, and has electric searchlights. Her engines are triple expansion of 1,200 horse power from Barrow-in-Furness, and she is capable of a speed of 13 knots. The *Peacock*, which is a sister ship to the *Pigeon* and others, is a composite boat of 755 tons; and her dimensions are—length, 190 feet; breadth, 39 ft.; and draft of water, 13 ft. The following are the officers:—Commander F. Rich; Lieut. Foster; Sub-Lieut. Fanshawe; Assistant Paymaster Murray; Surgeon J. M. Fance; Engineer J. Agnew; and Gunner C. Francis. Commander Rich, however, is to go home on promotion, and the future commander (Commander Ingram) is already at Singapore, having come out recently in a P. & O. mail steamer.

The *Yangtsé*, which arrived here on Friday, brought dates from Yokohama to the 20th, and from Kobe to the 22nd instant. A very cosmopolitan dinner was given to Mr. Greathouse, the departing U.S. Consul-General at Yokohama, by over sixty members of the foreign community on the 18th. The U.S. Minister to Japan, Mr. J. F. Swift, was in the chair, and in an incidental speech Mr. Lowder remarked that "in his opinion Mr. Greathouse had been the soundest and also the best American Consul that had ever been in Yokohama in his (Mr. Lowder's) time, and he spoke with the experience of 30 years."—The contract of the Misses Prince, who have done such good work in the Higher Female School, Tokio, having expired, they have been invited by some of the highest educational authorities to remain, and have decided to do so. A banquet was given by the authorities of the school in their honour.

Our Yokohama correspondent writes as follows under date the 24th ult.:—The *Saikio Maru* returned to port late on Monday, having failed in her attempt to tow the *Tokio Maru* off. The hawser parted under the strain. There is, however, still some hope of saving this vessel, and another effort is to be made during the spring tides of the 27th inst. Latest news this morning regarding the *Kii Maru* is to the effect that she is on the Lady Inglis Rocks, that her hold and engine room are flooded, and that it has been decided to abandon her. There is some comfort in the fact that no lives have been directly lost through these wrecks.

The *Saikio Maru* arrived here on Wednesday with dates from Yokohama and Kobe to the 24th ult.—The *Harima Maru* had arrived safely at Yokosuka, and was docked on the 21st.—The presentation of prizes, etc., to the pupils of the Victoria Public

School took place on the 23rd, Mr. W. B. Walter in the chair.—There was a prolonged shock of earthquake at Yokohama on the morning of the 24th, followed by a prolonged southerly gale.

The *Saikio Maru* brought the American mails ex *City of Rio de Janeiro* and *Gaelic*, with dates from San Francisco to November 29th and December 6th respectively. The news brought by the former was anticipated by the Indian telegrams which we published on the 27th. In some additional details of Mr. Parnell's manifesto, however, it is stated that the "uncrowned king", out of regard for English prejudices and Radical peculiarities, did not attack the principle of the Land Purchase Bill introduced by the Government at the commencement of last session, but confined himself to criticism of details. This was at the request of Mr. Morley.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, it is believed, will succeed Mr. Gladstone in the leadership of the Liberal party in the event of the latter retiring. Telegrams by the *Gaelic* will be found in another column.

It is a sign of the high esteem in which education is held in China—very much higher than in England, for instance—that one of the greatest honours that can be conferred on a deceased statesman is to confer on him the title of "Grand Tutor." In its extracts from the *Kuangpao* of 15th inst. the *Daily Press* says:—Ts'eng Kuochuan again affords the text of the leading article, the Editor explaining why the posthumous title of Instructor of the Emperor was granted him. This title is never given a man in his lifetime and only to the most distinguished officers after death, and that two brothers should be so honoured is an event that has no precedent in history.

The *Kuangpao* shows constantly how foreign enlightenment is penetrating the educated classes in Canton. In its extracts from the issue of the 17th instant the *Daily Press* says:—In the leading article the Editor again urges the advisability of foreign travel, and suggests that it would be very desirable if some of the Imperial Family made a tour of the world and obtained a little more information in regard to foreign matters than they possess at present.—It was currently rumoured some time ago that the Dowager Empress was 'anxious to see something of the world outside the palace walls, and it is not impossible that the young Emperor, if he lives, will not merely imitate his predecessor in making progresses in his own dominions, but even beyond the boundaries of the Central Kingdom.

The *Daily Press* of the 20th says:—The British gunboats *Linnet* and *Firebrand* returned to port yesterday afternoon after an unsuccessful search for the *Namoa* pirates. The course taken by the former gunboat was, we understand, to the southward and eastward, whilst the latter gunboat went north, touching at several places. At Lam Shu Bay a number of Shaikiwan fishing junks were met with, and on Mendoza Island the Pinhoi people were unable to give any further particulars than what is already known regarding the junks that were seen in the vicinity of the island on the 10th inst. At another place named Kauto the inhabitants had never heard of the affair, whilst the mandarin of a district not far distant had rewards placarded about for the arrest of any of the piratical band. During the cruise two Chinese gunboats were met with which were also engaged in the search, but so far their efforts had been unattended with any result.

We have received by the *Pekin* and coast steamers Hongkong papers to the 23rd instant.—H.M.S. surveying ship *Egeria* arrived at Hongkong on the 19th from Singapore via Labuan and Manila, having taken deep sea soundings during the passage.—The Hongkong Hotel Company are subdividing their present shares of \$100 into shares of \$50, and issuing 6,000 new shares of \$50 each at 20 per cent. premium.

—There was a crowded house to see Signor Majeroni in *The Old Corporal* on the 18th, and the performance was so successful that it was to be repeated last Tuesday.—The Viceroy at Canton is taking energetic steps in regard to the *Namoa* piracy.—The members of the police force presented Dr. Cantlie with a handsome bronze vase on the 20th as a mark of their appreciation of his work on their behalf in connection with the St. John's Ambulance Association.—At the meeting of the Hongkong High-level Tramways Company on the 20th, the usual resolutions were passed, after some discussion on the unsatisfactory result of the year's working.—Sir William des Vœux, Governor of Hongkong, accompanied by Lady des Vœux, returned to his post by the *Pekin* on the 22nd, and was received with the usual honours.—It is feared that, owing to the dread of revenge, it will be difficult to get the Chinese passengers or crew of the *Namoa* to come forward and give evidence against the men suspected of assisting in the piracy.

At the meeting of the subscribers to and shareholders in the City Hall at Hongkong on the 23rd, Mr. J. J. Keswick in the chair, the usual formal business was transacted.—The report and accounts of the Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd., has been published. The loss to date is \$34,114.18, but the directors appear to think prospects encouraging.—The export of rice from Tongking is to be resumed.

The *Preussen* brought Hongkong dates to the 27th ult.—The farmer of the Weising lottery at Canton, having made unsatisfactory returns to the officials, has been thrown into prison and tortured.—The enquiry into the *Namoa* piracy has been continued, but nothing of importance has been brought to light.—The delay in dispatching the *Linnet* the first time is attributed entirely to the naval authorities in Hongkong.—The Agent of the P. & O. at Singapore was informed by wire that the *Nepaul* had gone to pieces.—In reference to the *Namoa* pirates the *Hongkong Telegraph* has the following story:—

A week ago, some cattle-dealers who make Hongkong their head-quarters, were passing through the town of Sum Chun after scouring the country in the neighbourhood of Deep Bay in quest of cattle for the Hongkong market. They there dropped across a number of men who were dressed in the height of fashion and living on the fat of the land, whom they had previously known in this Colony under very different circumstances. The change in the fortunes of their friends naturally aroused the curiosity of the drovers, and in reply to inquiries they were informed that it was due to the fact that they (the supposed pirates) had made a big haul by their wits, and would be glad if their friends would come and join them in a "jamboree," then in course of preparation. The drovers willingly assented, and speak in high terms of praise of the lavish hospitality shown them by their generous entertainers, who paid cash down for everything. After the night's revel the cattle dealers took their leave and came on to Hongkong where, of course, they heard all about the *Namoa* piracy case, and putting two and two together came to the conclusion that the men whom they had met at Sum Chun were a part of the gang, and without loss of time reported the matter to the police. Detectives have been despatched to Sum Chun with written instructions from Canton to the authorities at that place to the effect that they are to aid the police in every way in their endeavours to capture the suspected men. So far, no information has been received here by the authorities as to the success, or otherwise, of the force sent to Sum Chun.

The *Courrier d'Haiphong* has a telegram of the 14th from Laokai announcing the burning of the village of Songphong: two-thirds of the village were saved by the exertions of the Laokai *garde civile*, whose succour greatly impressed the Chinese.



## Miscellaneous Article.

## DR. WRIGHT ON CHINA.

30th Dec.

THE number of monthly "Reviews" in London is not exactly legion, but there are enough published already to make us wonder who reads them all. The struggle to secure and retain subscribers must be very great, and the skill of the editors in enlisting attractive writers, the more startling the more attractive, is most laudable. A taking title, whether it correctly indicates or not the contents of the article which it heads, is a great thing; but when that article is a comic one, and is written by a Doctor of Divinity, the number in which it appears should run through three or four editions. We are therefore surprised to find that more notice has not been taken of the October number of the *Contemporary Review*, with its article on "The Forward Movement in China", by William Wright, D.D. It is a taking title, because China has been a good deal before home readers of late; and it does not indicate the contents of the article which it heads, for it is not an account of what the gentleman who wrote in the name of the Marquis Tseng called "The Awakening of China", but a rhapsody on the recent Missionary Conference in Shanghai. And it is irresistibly comic, and by a Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Wright was sent out to the Conference by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and we should gather from the opening of his article that China was an entirely new country to him; and he is apparently one of those ingenuous persons who conclude at once that what is new to them has never been heard of by any one else. Accordingly, he begins by remarking that "China has always been a land of surpassing interest. The Sin of the ancients, probably the Sinim of Isaiah, and the Cathay of the mediaevals, lay on the outer eastern horizon, vast, vague, unknown... The fascinations of this vague, vast, unknown land were irresistible, but the barriers round her were insurmountable." This reminds us of the old problem of an irresistible force meeting an immovable obstacle. "Like a shrinking beauty, concealed beyond the continents, she remained shy and undisturbed." Addison tells us in the *Spectator* that a jest is never better than when it is uttered with a serious countenance, and this is the best of Dr. Wright's jests, that they are uttered with the most serious countenance possible. Considering the host of writers on China, from Pliny down to Defoe, the foreign trade which she has carried on at least ever since the days of the Roman Empire, Dr. Wright's comparison of her to a shrinking beauty concealed beyond the continents, is a huge joke. Even the learned doctor himself would be puzzled to explain the meaning of that artful bit of alliteration, "concealed beyond the continents". "But the headlong energy of the West was not to be

resisted"—so that after all China's barriers were not so insurmountable as her fascinations were irresistible—"and the barriers to gentle wooing were broken down by relentless war. The repulsed suitors returned with rods of fire, and they burst open her gates, and beat down her walls, and drugged her sons and daughters, and left her bare and exposed to the greedy adventurers of the West who cared nothing for her prejudices, her traditions, or her language". Was there ever such a hopeless, such a ludicrous, jumble of metaphors? China is a shrinking beauty, with sons and daughters; her suitors come with rods of fire and burst open her gates and beat down her walls, and then they go away and leave her bare and exposed—after drugging her sons and daughters, for opium must be brought in somehow—to the greedy adventurers of the West: a picture which, indeed, we should hardly have expected a doctor of divinity to draw.

Yet we learn from the next paragraph that this horrible treatment has had the happiest effect. Dr. Wright's account of the effect is unfortunately just as much exaggerated as what we have already quoted; but he revels in adjectives and exults in superlatives. "China has been in the school of adversity. She has had hard and ruthless teachers. Her education has been somewhat rushed, but her progress has been marvellous. Rudely shaken out of the lethargy of ages",—we imagine that Dr. Wright did not pay a visit to Peking—"the new spirit of the new era has entered into her, and, quickened into new life and consciousness, she has entered on the career of restless, resistless transformation and advance".—Is it possible that Dr. Wright is copying some perfervid description of Japan, under the impression still common in England that China and Japan are all the same thing?—"Among her enemies she has found friends who have disenchanted her prejudices; and confidence has supplanted distrust, diplomacy has turned aside the sword, commerce has created mutual confidence",—and the Mixed Court—"and the touch of a higher civilisation has sharpened her intelligence and kindled her ambition". How the "higher civilisation" was introduced Dr. Wright told us earlier in his humorous way. He agrees with the candidate for the Presidency who wrote to Hosea Biglow:—

"Not but wut abstract war is horrid,  
I sign to thee with all my heart,—  
But civylisation does git forrid  
Sometimes upon a powder-cart."

Dr. Wright's humour shines most, however, when we come to the proofs of this civilisation. "Instead of the monstrous junks that encumbered her harbours within living memory, polished steamers of all dimensions now plough her broad rivers, and, under the guidance chiefly of English officers, distribute the produce of her provinces among the teeming populations of her great cities and throughout the world." This would

be too perfect, if we only knew what "polished" steamers are. There was an old resident of Shanghai who was told some years ago that the P. & O. were getting out a steel steamer. He watched for her arrival with the greatest interest, under the impression that her sides would shine like a mirror, and was grievously disappointed to find that by the natural eye she was not to be distinguished from a common iron steamer. She was not polished after all. Dr. Wright must have been told this story, and got it mixed up in his brain; but it is not more mixed up than his idea, which follows, that the Imperial Maritime Customs Service controls the whole revenue of China. "Instead of the black-mailing horde that impoverished the nation while strangling her commerce, a corps of officers from the West, under one strong, wise chief, now enrich the empire by the collection of equitable dues honestly garnered".

These are the material results achieved by the greedy adventurers of the West. "But beyond and above all such advances, the great moral movement of the greatest of the centuries has now reached China in force, and the people that had been in the ditch of the downgrade for 3,000 years, have during the past thirty years begun to enter on the up-grade of a new and higher life. The missionaries have entered China with a passion more absorbing than the greed of gain, with an intensity more undying than the thirst for knowledge, with a love more consuming than the hunger for revenge". We wonder how many of these fine and fervid feelings stirred the bosom of the young lady who came out a year or so ago to the China Inland Mission, and who artlessly told the captain of the P. & O. steamer that brought her out, "I tried to get a place as nursery-governess, but as I couldna get one, my mither thocht I'd better be a missionary". But we must finish Dr. Wright's paragraph;—"They have gone there to stay. They are there to live or to die, that China may know the blessings of that Gospel which has brought comfort and joy to their hearts, and inspired them with confidence in life, and the hope of triumph in death."

It is almost an insult to the hard-working, earnest missionaries in China to send out such a wind-bag as this to teach them how to compile a union version of the Bible; and it is no wonder that the missionary journals published here have been in a ferment of discussion and disputation ever since he left to go home and write the twaddle of which we have given a few examples.

## RETROSPECT OF 1890—GENERAL.

31st Dec.

It is the last day of 1890, and we sit down to consider what we have lost and gained in the year that is dying fast. Politically, a decided advance has been made by China during the year. The Audience Question has been settled once again, and the Emperor has recorded in

a decree his great gratification "that the Ministers of the various nations residing at the capital can all in perfect good faith cultivate amicable relations with China and draw the bonds of international intercourse more closely together," and his conviction that "it is meet that We should receive in audience the Ministers of the various nations resident at the capital." Whether Li Hung-chang is to be officially taken into the Grand Council or not, it is certain that that body takes no important step without consulting him. In the provinces we note the farther extension of the telegraph system, the execution of the preliminary surveys for a railway to the north-east frontier, the opening of a well-planned naval college at Nanking, the establishment of iron foundries at Hankow, the encouragement of coal mining in Hupeh and Hunan, and the proposal of Chang Chih-tung to run steam ferry-boats between Hankow and Wuchang. Further south we have Li Han-chang's authorisation of the long-wished-for railway between Canton and Hongkong, whose construction now only depends on the approval of Peking, and the collection of the necessary funds; but it is expressly stipulated that foreigners are to provide no capital for it. In the south-west we note the increasing trade with Tongking, and the efforts that Burma is making to improve the trade with Yunnan. Then there is farther the opening of Chungking, a privilege dearly bought by the entire withdrawal of the claim to be allowed to run steamers on the Upper Yangtze. At last, too, the common-sense of most has persuaded the British government to withdraw its support from the Telegraph Convention. So far the bright side. On the dark side 1890 has to record the death of the two Tsengs, uncle and nephew, the insult which forced Admiral Lang to resign, and has decided the British government not to allow any more British officers to subject themselves to the possibility of similar treatment; renewed floods and famines in the north, and drought in other parts of China; misgovernment, and discontent almost amounting to rebellion, in Formosa; and the imposition of new squeezes on every possible article of trade by the new Viceroy at Canton. The balance, however, is distinctly to the good. Nor must we neglect to mention the opening of the Parliament in Japan, an incident whose importance we cannot yet properly estimate; but which will have its effect certainly, if imperceptibly, on Japan's more slowly moving neighbour.

The record of Shanghai commercially in 1890 is too wide a subject for this morning. Socially, it has been an unfortunate year. The long drought brought disease, and death has been unusually active among us. Familiar faces, whose loss can never be replaced, have left us, and youth has given no more protection than long residence against the destroyer. The Ince Garden has been

opened by the Taotai, and it has no doubt been noticed that that official took the precaution, in the letter expressing his consent to open it, to remark that "the site is borrowed from Chinese government land": and the ladies of Shanghai have to be congratulated on the success of their Bazaar, as a result of which it is to be hoped that the Cathedral, the chief architectural feature of Shanghai, will soon be completed. Another event that will always distinguish 1890 is the great Missionary Conference in the spring, which has given a marked impetus to the good work, and greatly increased the interest taken in it by the laity. The expiring year, too, sees the last of the ridiculous ten-cent rate at the English post-office; while all those whose salaries and savings are in silver have been made happy for a time by the action of the silver gamblers in the States.

We must not close without alluding to the long list of disasters afloat in 1890. In the rivers and seas of China and Japan, fire, storms and pirates have piled loss on loss. The piratical attack on the *Namoa* is too recent to need more than mention; it overshadowed the, happily unexampled, attack on two ladies in the Soochow creek. Two fine river steamers, the *Paoching* and *Shanghai*, have been burnt, with great loss of life in each case. Two sailing ships, the *Tetuan* and *J.B. Lewis*, have been lost in these seas, while the *Glendon* was a wreck when she was recovered. The list of steamers is much longer; the *Fujew*, the *Ulysses*, the *Yangtze*, the *Musashi Maru*, the *Yetchiu Maru*, totally lost; while the fate of the *Kii Maru* and *Tokio Maru* is still uncertain. Add to these two fine steamers, well-known here, the *Hongkong* and *Nepaul*, and the Turkish man-of-war *Ertogrul*, the last with over four hundred lives. Then there is still the *Strathearn* which left Nagasaki for San Francisco some three months ago, and has never arrived. Let us hope that 1891 will have no such catalogue to compile, nor any cholera nor influenza; and that all those who welcome in 1891 to-night will live to welcome in 1892 here or at home; and so we wish all our readers

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

#### RETROSPECT OF 1890— COMMERCIAL.

1st Jan.

If the year that begins to-day is as profitable to merchants on the whole as 1890 was, the cry of "hard times" will be again postponed. The merchant has been a grumbler before and since the days of Horace, when, as the poet tells us, he would willingly have exchanged his lot for that of the soldier; but notwithstanding the extra anxiety which the divagations of silver gave him last year, the Shanghai merchant is generally content with the results of the year's work. The trade in cotton and woollen piece-goods was distinctly satisfactory to the importers, though the Chinese

dealers are believed not to have found it equally remunerative. The big rise in exchange in the autumn was a god-send to the foreign holder, while it brought loss to the Chinese holder of goods bought earlier in the year, and; as the table we published last week shows, the deliveries of nearly all piece goods, up to the 24th of December, were larger than in 1889. In cotton yarn the increase was very remarkable, and the figures of the comparative deliveries are worth reproducing:—

|                      | 1890    | 1889         |
|----------------------|---------|--------------|
| Bombay yarn ... Pls. | 422,804 | Pls. 178,033 |
| English " " " "      | 40,659  | " 35,790     |
| Total Pls.           | 463,463 | Pls. 213,823 |

This large increase has not been accompanied, as might be expected, by a serious diminution in the demand for goods. The only article that appears to have been affected is T-cloths, and in them the falling-off in deliveries is not very marked, while they appear to be independently going out of favour with the Chinese. The dearthness of cotton has encouraged the opening of new markets for yarn: but the trade altogether is interesting enough to merit an article to itself. Metals have given another proof of the well-known fact that Chinese can find outlets when prices are low, and sit still and wait when prices are too high. The speculation in the spring checked business; but when prices relapsed at home and exchange rose, buyers came forward again, and though lead is not up to last year's figures, nail-rod iron shows an increase. Exports from Germany have felt the effect of the protective system of the empire which has so raised prices in Germany, that the export trade has suffered; in a similar way the McKinley tariff has distinctly benefited the English trade in woollens here. The business in aniline dyes under known chops has been a steady one, but it is hinted that as the Chinese reduce the prices they offer, the quality of the dyes is reduced accordingly.

While the rise in the value of silver has assisted importers, it has had, as was certain, a depressing effect on the export trade. Tea only has given fair returns to shippers, while in the case of black tea, the results generally have been unusually good. But the profits that have been made have been at the expense of an enormous diminution in the trade, a diminution which is, perhaps, not generally realised until the figures are consulted. We go back only five years, and find that the comparative total exports of black and green tea to Great Britain to date are:—

|              | 1890            | 1885            |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Black Tea... | 26,336,994 lbs. | 65,940,685 lbs. |
| Green Tea... | 4,559,527 "     | 9,310,574 "     |
| Total ...    | 30,896,521 lbs. | 75,251,259 lbs. |

While green tea to London has generally done well, the American market has been a very uncertain one, and some heavy losses have been made, but latest advices are more reassuring. The twin staple of Shanghai's export trade, silk,



has not treated its votaries so kindly as tea. While early purchases made and financed for before the rise in silver were fairly remunerative, the silks bought after the rise did not meet a corresponding market at home, and the Chinese holders here have been so firm, that the tael price has not accommodated itself to the changed conditions. The settlements for the season are accordingly less even than in 1887, and home currencies remain below the equivalent of the Chinese demands. Sundry exports, in which a large trade has been built up in recent years by the aid of the depreciation of silver, have been severely tried by the rise in exchange, and business in them cannot become regular again until exchange steadies itself, or unless sterling prices at home follow the rise in silver.

The local stock market, which has become an important feature in our commercial life, has been also affected by the rise in silver, and a comparison of current prices at the end of December 1889 and 1890 shows this clearly. There has been a general fall in prices, almost the only exceptions being the shares of the Hongkong Bank, which is known to have profited largely by the rise in silver, and of the Sheridan and Mendota mines. Insurance shares have been separately affected by the unusual number of casualties that occurred last year. We give a list of the prices at the end of December 1890 and 1889 of a few leading stocks, omitting those which show little change:—

|                                            | 1890.          | 1889.         |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. | 255½% premium. | 186% premium. |
|                                            | Tls.           | Tls.          |
| North-China Insurance Co.                  | 300.00         | 340.00        |
| Union Insurance Society                    | 70.08          | 73.73         |
| Straits                                    | 10.95          | 16.06         |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.                | 244.55         | 277.40        |
| China                                      | 64.24          | 67.50         |
| Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.             | 235.00         | 225.00        |
| Pootung Wharf Co.                          | 70.00          | 90.00         |
| Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.                    | 175.00         | 180.00        |
| " Waterworks Co.                           | 155.00         | 152.83        |
| Hall & Holtz Co-op. Co.                    | 21.00          | 28.00         |
| Shanghai Land Investment Co.               | 30.00          | 34.50         |
| Sheridan Mining Co.                        | 291.00         | 210.00        |
| Mendota Mining Co.                         | 267.50         | 200.00        |

It should be noted that the rate for Bank bills on demand on the 27th of December, 1889, was 4s. 4½d., and on the 26th of December, 1890, 4s. 9d.

On the whole the Pandora Box of 1890 had more profits in it than losses; may 1891 be still kinder.

English financial house, which brought the government, the Bank of England, and the other leading houses to Barings' assistance. It is confidently stated that Barings' accounts show a large surplus of assets over liabilities; but it is only a paper surplus, and masses of the securities of which it is composed must take years to realise. In the last three years London generally has been enormously over-trading. The *Economist*, writing on the 15th of November, before the crash, points out that the commitments upon new securities in the first ten months of the last three years were in 1888 £149,398,000, in 1889 £159,011,000, and in 1890 £135,939,000; while "the savings of the country do not permit of much above £100,000,000 a year, on the average, being embarked in such new securities; and though the above figures do not all mean cash, they do mean that, with two additional months' subscriptions to complete the years, that limit has been materially exceeded." The *Economist* goes on to say that large lots of securities are still in the hands of syndicates and underwriting companies, and must be held and paid for until the public are prepared to take them; a statement which is elaborated in its "Mammon" article by *Truth*. We may note that the *Statist* pointed out two years ago, that in the six previous years Barings' alone had brought out issues all, with three exceptions, foreign and colonial, to the amount of £95,000,000.

According to the *Times* it was not true that the cause of Barings' difficulties was the withdrawal of the Russian government's deposits, which amounted to £2,440,000, and which remained in the custody of the firm. Notice had however been given that that government was about to withdraw £1,500,000 in three instalments, the first on the 15th of December and the second in January; but this withdrawal would leave the firm with about one million sterling, the limit to which Russia usually adheres in its deposits with its foreign bankers.

Lord Salisbury, according to a telegram which we published last week, accused the Liberal party of taking no action about Mr. Parnell until they realised the drift of public opinion. This does not come very well from the head of the party which condoned Colonel Hughes-Hallett's offence, when addressed to the party which drove such a valuable ally as Sir Charles Dilke into banishment. But if it were true, human nature would account for it. The Unionist papers were most violent in asserting that Mr. Parnell must be deposed from the leadership of the Irish party; and most of us dislike taking even a course which we know to be right, if it is urged on us by our enemies. Those who hold that private character has nothing to do with a man's political career are disgusted with the sordidness, vulgarity and meanness of the story of Mr. Parnell's liaison. As the *Standard* says:—

The whole story is low, despicable, and disgraceful. There is nothing whatever to redeem it from any part of the odium which so justly attaches to this particular form of treachery. There is nothing to invest the culprit with any of that meretricious interest which the heroes of gallantry, as it is called, do sometimes succeed in exciting among shopboys and shopgirls. Still less is there anything to justify us in regarding him with that kind of indulgence which has sometimes been extended to public men who have known how to throw around their vices the glamour of the grand air. His position has become, in short, untenable, and if Mr. Parnell himself remains blind to the fatal disability under which he labours, means must be found for forcing the truth upon his apprehension. The Gladstonian party have gone to deplorable lengths already in countenancing scandals for which only the defence of revolutionary expediency could be set up; but they will court moral destruction for themselves if they continue to maintain even political intimacy with one who rests under so grave and so ineffaceable a stigma.

The devices which Mr. Parnell employed are introduced by the *St. James's* in the following

PARABLE.  
(OVERHEARD AND COMMUNICATED BY OUR OWN CAT.)

"Well, old fellow," said the Waterspout to the Verandah, "and how do you feel, now it's all over?"

"Very poorly indeed," thanks," said the Verandah mournfully. "Just look at my nice paint! I'm scratched and kicked all over!"

"Paint, indeed!" said the Waterspout, with scorn; "what does paint matter? Now look at me. I'm all twisted and bent like a bayonet. If it hadn't been for our old friend the Fire-escape there, who took some of the work, I should have been old iron long ago."

"Well, it's splendid exercise," put in the Fire-escape meditatively; "I don't mind, if he thinks it does him good. But, really, I didn't think he had it in him. He's a marvellous man!"

"Oh, you don't mind, of course!" remarked the Waterspout; "escaping is your business. But it's not mine, and I don't want to take it up. And now my old friend the sparrow, who's built in me these five years, has had to go. Says she didn't mind the racket so much; but there will be a young family to bring up next spring, and she must think of them."

"Quite right too," said the Verandah. "Good old sparrow! But between ourselves, now, it was very funny sometimes, wasn't it? First of all *He* would slip in, in a modest and unassuming manner, as if he had called to tune the piano; then *he*—I mean *Shea*—would come and kick at the door; then *she* would open it for *Sh*—I mean *him*; and *He* would come sliding down our friend here, like a lamplighter. Then *He* would pick himself up and ring the visitors' bell; and *Shea* would open the door for *He*—I mean *him*; and all would be surprise, delight, and harmony. And the next night *he'd* give the fire-escape a turn."

"He gave me a turn once or twice," said the Waterspout reflectively. "I've had a burglar down me, and a schoolboy or two, but never the idol of a nation's hopes and aspirations. The boat that carried Caesar and his fortunes will have to take a back seat now."

"By the by, old chap," said the Verandah, "what will the other old Waterspout say? The Grand one, you know—the head of your family."

"Why," put in the Fire-escape, "he'll say that the subject is one of vast human interest, and he would like nothing better than to hear it fully and freely discussed. He fears, however, that at his time of life he must leave to younger and more vigorous."—The measured tread of the policeman approached down the quiet lane, and silence reigned once more in the peaceful little suburb.

Mr. Jameson's letter about the purchase of the girl who was killed and eaten does not do much to relieve his memory of the stain. He owes to providing the price and to witnessing the result, apparently without any attempt at interference, and to sketching the scenes from memory afterwards. The *St. James's* declines to comment on the details of "the hideous story which is now gradually unrolling," because it is a story which can only be properly unravelled in a court of law. But it says with much truth:—

We confess it surprises us more than a little that all this is heard so calmly and is accepted as being just what anybody might expect. For, after all, it is not what we were wont to hear of in stories of African travel. This is not the fashion in which Mungo Park, Barth, Overweg, Lander, Clapperton, and Livingstone made their way through Africa. It was their boast that they did no harm, that they could make their way along without descending to the methods of slave-hunters, Arab or Portuguese. It was part of their travellers' code of honour that they went by persuasion and management, not by violence, and that they made the road safer for all who were to follow. When they died at their task no ugly stories of insane violence or of almost equally insane curiosity came back about them, whether those stories are true or false, to be admitted or refuted. We have changed all that. Now the successful traveller boasts of

## Reviews.

### THE ENGLISH MAIL PAPERS.

THE trouble with the papers received by the *Pekin* is not to find something in them to write about, but that there is too much in them. They are full of the collapse of Baring Brothers, the moral collapse of Mr. Parnell, the discoveries of Dr. Koch, the details of the horrors of the Rear-guard, the statements of the survivors of the *Serpent*, etc., etc. It seems to be certain that London was on the "ragged edge" of a panic greater than that which followed the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co. some twenty-five years ago; and we may gather that it was the desire to avert this, and not any sentimental wish to assist the great

his shootings—sometimes with explosive bullets—and brags of his violence. It is a matter of indifference to him that he leaves the country he has passed through impassable to all followers. Knowledge is nothing to him. His aim is self-advertisement—"a big boom," money, and notoriety. When he falls on the road, we hear—well we know what we hear, and that daily. The two pictures ought to be compared. When they are we cannot doubt that public opinion, which is too likely to be the only judge who will speak in the matter, will pronounce a judgment which, let us hope may open the eyes of intending travellers, and prevent them from imitating the latest examples of the pioneers of civilisation.

The *Pall Mall* still presses for an inquiry:—

That an Inquiry is inevitable must now be obvious to everybody. It is inconceivable after such allegations as those now in course of publication by Mr. Stanley that the House of Commons can pass the matter by as one of no public concern. This Enin Expedition, be it remembered, was not a purely private enterprise. The Foreign Office had a finger in it. The War Office directly assisted it. The Treasury gave it some minor sanctions. The Post Office stopped mails for it. The Government of Egypt subscribed to it. Thus demi-semi-official in its inception, the Expedition was openly official in its results. Mr. Stanley made treaties, which he deposited at the Foreign Office; and Lord Salisbury explicitly moulded his Anglo-German Agreement in deference to the results of the Expedition. But even if all this were not so, it would still be the bounden duty of Parliament to inquire into and report upon the methods and proceedings of the Expedition. We are a great African power, and we live to a large extent upon our reputation. We are still covetous, let us hope, of honour, and the honour of the British name has hitherto been largely built up out of our dealings with savage races. Therefore we must have an Inquiry.

The statement now published by Burton, A.B., one of the survivors of the *Serpent*, will be read with great interest. It is very gratifying to see that there was no panic on board after she struck, and that the orders of the officers were obeyed without hesitation. Whatever was possible was done; one boat was lowered, but was immediately smashed to pieces, all on board it being drowned, and attempts were made with the rocket apparatus to send a line ashore. At last Captain Ross gave the order that every man should save himself as he could, but only three men got on shore alive. Satisfied as we may be that the loss was not due to any defects in the vessel herself, we can hardly agree with Lord George Hamilton's statement at Bedford, and we may well doubt whether he believed it himself. He said that "they might accept it from him that the remarks as to defects in the structure, or unseaworthiness, or instability of these vessels were absolutely without one iota of foundation." It is mentioned that H.M.S. *Lapwing*, which left Plymouth one day later than the *Serpent*, found the current to have taken her out of her course some sixty miles, whereupon she stood out from the land. We cannot leave this topic without drawing attention to two really excellent sketches in the *Pall Mall* of "Villano with Camariñas" and "Cape Finisterre," which are far ahead of the usual run of newspaper illustration.

General Booth, when the mail left, had already collected over £40,000 towards his great scheme, and the Queen had sent him a letter of approval.

The following note, headed "Victory for the Franc," is also from the *Pall Mall*:

Another victory for the franc. The Italian decimal system has made a conquest on ground the least expected. In Russia they are getting tired of their rouble circulation. It is a perplexing coin, and the Russians, who have endured it long, are getting restive and anxious for innovation from the West. A rouble is worth 3s. 2d. of our money, a unit that does not lend itself readily to international exchange. It is more than the

thaler; it is less than the five-franc piece. It has no relation with the Austrian guilder. The coin that comes nearest to it for the purposes of easily-computable exchange is the Chinese tael of ten mace. Two roubles are nearly equivalent to a tael; but this accident is of little advantage to either country. There are not many Russians travelling in the Celestial Empire, and Chinese coins are as rare as the Chinese themselves in Petersburg. So it is proposed to start a new coin, to be called "ross," and to make it the unit for calculation. The ross will exchange with the franc; and, indeed, the word has the same relation to Russia as the franc has to France.

The *Economist* mentions in a note on "Silver in the United States" that the market there was spoilt by the syndicates which had accumulated silver with the intention of unloading it upon the Treasury after the last Act was passed; and quotes the statement made by the *New York Commercial Bulletin* that "shares in such speculations were gratuitously given, with guarantees against loss, to members of Congress who assisted the plans of the gamblers." It is unnecessary to comment on this.

The *Saturday* has a very temperate article on "Mr. Stanley's Charges," and another on the "Commerce-and-Christianity cant," which distinguishes our recent explorations in Africa. As regards the new rifle it objects to our "rushing at every new gimcrack because the foreigner has it;" it says that "we want more of the wisdom of Fluellen;" and this sends us to our Shakespeare, and we find the gallant Welshman saying, "If the enemy is an ass, and a fool, and a prating coxcomb, is it meet, think you, that we should also, look you, be an ass, and a fool, and a prating coxcomb; in your conscience now?" Which is not polite to the countries we are imitating in introducing the magazine rifle.

As to foreign affairs, all we have to offer is the following story from *Fashion and Sport*:—

The Berliners and Germans in general delight in giving nicknames to their popular idols or antipathies. These nicknames are not always flattering to their owners, and there have been Hohenzollerns less fortunate than the Emperor William, who is not afraid to ask for his popular sobriquet. He proved this the other day at a regimental dinner, at which the Duke of Connaught and Prince Henry participated. In the course of conversation the Kaiser said, "They call me the 'traveling Kaiser,' don't they? I wonder if that is the only nickname I've got?" Prince Henry laughed, and Major von Plessen, unable to control himself, joined his Royal Highness. "What is it?" asked the Emperor. "Do you know of any other nickname? If so, out with it!" The Major mumbled something about his respect; but the Emperor said, "Well, if you don't want to do it to please me, I command you to speak." The Major then confessed that the Emperor was known among the common soldiers as the "Alarm Fritz," on account of his habit of suddenly, in the middle of the night, rousing the garrisons of the towns in which he is staying. The Emperor laughed heartily at this, and Prince Henry remarked to his brother, "Well, thou hast a similar name in the navy. The boys call you 'Gondola Billy,' for 'gondoling about,' as they they call it, on your ships during the summer, and being anywhere and everywhere on the boats." "Well," laughed the Emperor, "these are three fine nicknames, but, inasmuch as all of them paint me as a busy man, I rather like them."

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

A *Manual of Therapeutics and Pharmacy in the Chinese language*: by the Rev. S. A. HUNTER, M.A., M.D., with a preface by H.E. Li Hung-chang. Shanghai, American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1890.

*Materia Medica.* Royle & Headland. By JOHN FRYER, Chinese Arsenal. Chinese Scientific Book Depot, Shanghai.

The first is a handsome edition in Chinese, printed in clear bold type on fine white paper, in eight volumes, (four in a *pu*, a Chinese cloth and pasteboard wrapper with ivory tags) of 100 to 180 pages each, comprising in the main a translation of Squire's *Companion to the British Pharmacopæia*. It is intended as an aid to the "Western physician in China" in the hope, as the author states in his preface, that it may lead to a much needed uniformity in medical terminology in Chinese and give a universally acceptable proper name to each preparation common to the pharmacopœias of other lands. As is indicated by the Chinese title of the work "Wan kuo yō faug," i.e. "The drug formulæ of all nations", it contains "additions from the United States, Indian and Chinese pharmacopœias and from other sources" as well as the formulæ collected in "the admirable compend of Mr. Squire," the fourteenth edition of whose work forms the basis of the translation.

Dr. Hunter tells us in his preface that "in the preparation of this book, free use has been made of the works of others, especially of Dr. Porter Smith's *Materia Medica of China*, the Chinese text of Dr. Kerr's *Materia Medica and Chemistry*, and of Mr. Fryer's *Chemistry*. The Therapeutical Index has been compiled with special reference to Chinese terminology, and both native books and foreign translations have been carefully consulted for this purpose. An effort has been made to give a commercial as well as a chemical name to each drug". We cannot fully agree with the author in saying that "the chemical names hitherto in almost exclusive use for mineral drugs are not only cumbersome and inconvenient, because they contain numbers as well as symbols, but are difficult to remember," though he may be right in stating that "the exigencies of trade will sooner or later demand such names as will serve for common use." That such names if left to fortuitous circumstances will be barren of chemical significance and so almost meaningless is proved by similar experience in other directions, and hence Dr. Hunter's endeavour to forestall such a result by "the introduction of a regular system of names which indicate the general composition of the drug while avoiding the complexity of a full chemical notation," deserves encomium, provided always that his nomenclature is such an undoubted improvement upon that of his predecessors as to make it worth while for students to tax their memories with a new terminology in place of that hitherto accepted.

There is no doubt, however, that this is a very complete and useful work, especially so the engravings, which occupy a large part of the first volume. These afford complete illustrations, with the names in Chinese attached, of almost every description of pharmaceutical utensils and surgical instruments in use in western countries. The Latin name is given in conjunction with the Chinese of all the materia medica and of the preparations, and a very complete alphabetical index of the Latin names of the groups and of their preparations, with tables of specific gravity and of chemical elements, fill the last two volumes. The whole work is well arranged and exceedingly clear for reference, though the plan of carrying the Chinese names of the drugs, &c., right athwart the heavy double lines, which form the marginal frame of each page, is not one that will commend itself to the symmetry-loving Chinese any more than it can to the foreign reader.

An interesting feature of the book is the preface contributed by Li Hung-chang, which is unstinted in its praise of foreign methods, their exactness and width of range, while, as might be expected, it does more than justice to the ancient native systems. It begins by telling how, in the time of the Han dynasty (B.C. 206 to A.D. 220) eleven celebrated physicians made use



of the four classes of prescriptions; and how in the renowned Pen Tso (of the Sung dynasty) we find 365 kinds of drugs and 113 kinds of formulæ described. Western medical experts, he says, follow on from generation to generation, son succeeding father; halls for medical study are established and honorific degrees awarded for merit. He rightly states that where the Chinese use rough decoctions and make *tisanes* from their drugs, western chemists make extracts of constant strength and use minute and accurate weights to dole them out with. "The ancients used metal models to exhibit man's inner structure, and western teachers of medicine have accurate drawings and models also. Now, a Chinese physician should investigate every detail of his art and acquaint himself thoroughly with both native and foreign practice as set forth in the respective books. Dr. Stephen Hunter is a physician of great repute and his work promotes learning and longevity," hence H.E. commends it to his countrymen and is pleased to write a preface, &c.

While fully alive to the merits of Dr. Hunter's work, we must express the doubt whether in making Squire's *Compendium* the basis of his translation he has in any way improved upon Mr. Fryer's 西藥大成, which is a complete rendering in Chinese of that standard work, the *Materia Medica* of Royle and Headland. In fact, except for the illustrations of therapeutical and surgical instruments in Dr. Hunter's book and the Latin names of the drugs, etc., which will undoubtedly be found most useful by the foreign practitioner in China, we certainly by far prefer the earlier publication of Mr. Fryer. The only allusion made by Dr. Hunter, in his preface, to the work of his indefatigable predecessor is where he acknowledges the free use made, among others, of Mr. Fryer's *Chemistry*. He omits to mention his far more valuable *Materia Medica* in Chinese at all. And yet, this is by far the more full and scholarly work and the one more likely to circulate among the Chinese. It seems, too, a pity that Dr. Hunter should have aided to make "confusion more confounded still" by inventing twenty-eight new characters to express chemical terms for which excellent Chinese equivalents had already been published by Mr. Fryer, and which are now comparatively widely known and fairly established among native readers.

It has not fallen to our duty hitherto to take special notice of or review the long list of admirable translations of scientific works edited by Mr. Fryer and which are for sale at the 精義書室, 472, Hankow Road; but, Dr. Hunter's new work having been sent us for review, we were anxious to compare it with previous essays in the same line, and we turned up the catalogue issued by this Book Depot, and under No. 570 we found the title of the translation of the *Materia Medica* of Royle and Headland by Mr. Fryer. This work is in sixteen large octavo volumes and is on sale at the moderate price of \$4. It is printed with elegantly cut wood blocks and is furnished with a reproduction of the botanical illustrations from Royle and Headland, besides others, all most faithfully and delicately cut—illustrations which are wanting in Dr. Hunter's work. The style of the explanations appeals to the literary taste of the Chinese, while its intelligibility is assured from the fact of a learned and practical native doctor like Mr. Chow having co-operated in the work of translation. This Mr. Chow is a practitioner of no small note among his fellow countrymen and is one of the rare Chinese who have all the medical books furnished in Chinese by foreigners at their fingers' ends. He was sent for to see the Empress when she was dangerously ill some time ago, and was taken to London by the present Chinese Minister as his medical attendant. A careful examination of the work shows it to be most thorough and painstaking.

Although a complete translation of Royle and Headland, other authorities have been consulted and notably many new engravings have been added from other works. The nomenclature is on a definite system, most carefully thought out, and covers the whole range of substances used as *materia medica* as well as those allied to them. We are not sure that some of Dr. Hunter's abbreviated terms are an improvement, although, for every day use, the foreign practitioner may find them more handy; but for the Chinese student the fuller and more exact definitions of Mr. Fryer are undoubtedly preferable. As a means of comparison we will take the drug "stavesacre." In Dr. Hunter we find this under *Staphisagria* with the equivalent given in Chinese:—"Fei-se-kia, also called Sze-ti-fei-sa" and *oleum staphisagriae* as "Fei-se-kia oil." Now we question whether the giving of these two names is not more confusing to the reader than would have been the repetition of the one somewhat longer purly phonetic name of Sze-ti-fei-sa-ko-li, which Mr. Fryer uses. On the other hand the greater completeness of the latter work necessitates the use of more complicated terms: for while Dr. Hunter confines himself to *Staphisagria* simply, in Mr. Fryer we have *staphisagria*, *staphisagria semina*, *staphisaine* and *staphisin* besides the valuable botanical illustrations. Of other terms Mr. Fryer gives a still wider and more exhaustive treatment. Thus under *Cinchona* we find eight terms in Dr. Hunter as against sixty in Mr. Fryer's book; and when we come to *Quinine* we have great fault to find with Dr. Hunter for not being content with the old name and for taking instead three new characters to represent the sound. It is of a piece with the spirit of exclusiveness which leads new missionary sects to invent new Chinese names for their churches and even for their God. Thus for quinine and its compounds Mr. Fryer takes the same root characters throughout as those in 金雞那 "cinchona," which is the Chinese term introduced by the Jesuit missionaries in or before Kanghi's time, and so universally known throughout the Empire. But Dr. Hunter prefers three new arbitrary characters 桂尼精—neither phonetic nor descriptive. The test of the comparative popular usefulness of these rival renderings would be for a European needing the drug to try under which name he could best procure it from Chinese. We feel sure that under the common Chinese name of 金雞那霜 *Kin-ke-na-suang*, (*Kin-ke-na* sublimated) he would be understood at once, and under no other. If we look for the test of their comparative scientific usefulness, then we cannot but believe that a vocabulary like that adopted by Mr. Fryer and his collaborator Mr. Chow, in which the affixes and prefixes (such as *in*, *ine*, *ia*, *ol*, *pyro* etc.) are identical in all terms, is the least confusing as it is undoubtedly the most symmetrical of any system yet attempted. Yet Dr. Hunter does not hesitate to quote, after his own, many of the terms introduced in Mr. Fryer's work as "old and obsolete."

*Materia medica* and therapeutics have been so fully treated in large and more or less comprehensive works in Chinese by Dr. Kerr of Canton as well as by Mr. Fryer, both having followed closely in the steps of Dr. Hubson (whose book, from having been published so many years ago, is still the standard) that we fail to see the immediate need of such a cumbersome and expensive work as this of Dr. Hunter's. It is an imposing work such as the missionary bodies established by our wealthy American friends are able to indulge in, but we think that if the same matter had been printed in half the number of volumes, the usefulness of the publication would have been much enhanced. This might easily have been done, seeing that of the greater number of the pages, half the surface

is blank paper. By reducing its present unwieldy size, the work would have been rendered more portable and also more within the reach of the ordinary Chinaman's pocket. We may say further that, while *materia medica* has been from ages a familiar study with the Chinese in their old and elaborate Pen-tso, they know next to nothing of surgery; and we cannot but think that Dr. Hunter would have spent his valuable time and evidently great knowledge of the language to better advantage by taking up such a subject as this, or others that are as yet comparatively new ground, rather than publish what is, at best, but an emendation of well known and more complete works treating of the same matter. Dr. Hunter's reputation as a medical missionary in North-China stands so high and he is so deservedly esteemed by the Chinese that any such fresh subject taken up by him is sure of a warm reception.

## Outports.

### CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Christmas day here was shot to the core with sunshine and passed away pleasantly until the evening. An English service was held in the chapel which many attended; but about 6 p.m. the agent of Butterfield & Swire received intelligence of the complete loss by fire of that Company's steamer the *Shanghai*. She left this port in the early morning and had proceeded up the river a few miles above Shihwei, the government salt station, when from some unaccountable reason the vessel took fire and in less than an hour was burned to the water's edge. Few particulars have been received as yet, but it is known that no foreigners were lost and that perhaps two hundred Chinese were either burned to death or drowned, as many bodies were seen yesterday floating in the river. This sad event happening on Christmas day and so near to the calamity which befel the *Paoching* has cast a shadow of horror upon the community. It is usually the unexpected that happens. When the splendid ship left this, the last port at which she was destined to call, there was no suspicion whatever that the fire fiend was aboard; as little alarm was felt by her passengers as by those on the *Namoa* when she left Hongkong on that ill-fated day.

Much disgust and horror has been felt by the foreign residents in Chinkiang at the reported behaviour of the Chinese troops near the scene of conflagration. It is said that these were seen stripping the dead bodies of those who had been washed ashore; and a launch sent out to save the passengers and crew was stopped on the way back and a "squeeze" demanded from the survivors. The fact that Captain Martin beached his vessel as soon as possible would seem to contradict the latter report. If soldiers did strip the dead and carry off their ill-gotten plunder it is no worse than the act committed by Chinese troops two years ago in Chinkiang when these "braves" deliberately allowed a large excited mob to fire foreign houses in which were living a number of ladies with their little children. There seems to be an innate conviction in the minds of all nations that wrecked vessels become the property of the people in whose district the wrecks occur. This fact does not excuse the barbarity of the Chinese in this instance, but our wrath and disgust will be considerably modified when we remember that before Christianity took sure hold on England, our forefathers, the noble Normans, descendants of that great royal thief William the Conqueror engaged in the same wrecking business.

26th December.



## NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Imperial Naval College opened a few days since with a full complement of 120 cadets. It is scarcely six months since the site was secured, and the erection of these extensive buildings in such a short space of time must be put down as one of the remarkable events of the present year in this part of the world. A foreigner would hardly do better in his native land; he could not equal it in China. That the Chinese who are proverbially deliberate in all their movements should have shown such promptness and efficiency is a most encouraging sign of the times and deserves our admiration. The credit for such enterprise belongs to Mr. Shen Tun Ho (沈敦和) the Director, who has had full charge of the undertaking from the start. The enclosure contains 45 *mow* of land, and the buildings are reckoned at 330 *tsien*, the cost of the whole being Tls. 70,000. A large double house in foreign style has been built as a residence for the two English Professors. The contractor was a Shanghai man and the materials and work seem to be of the very best. The workshops are large substantial buildings, and will be fitted up with machinery of the latest pattern, some of which is already on the ground. A fine gymnasium is just being completed and will be furnished with all the apparatus peculiar to such an institution. This, I understand, is quite an innovation in China, so far as government schools, at least, are concerned, and the Director is to be complimented on the wisdom he has shown in making these provisions for proper physical exercise, a thing which the ordinary Chinese student is only too willing to neglect. Certainly it is a move in the right direction and will surely add greatly to the efficiency of the young men when they shall have completed their course. The cadets are already being initiated into the delights of foot-ball and base-ball and to insure proper attention to this part of the training, it has been decided to invite a foreigner to take the position of teacher of athletics. The College is nominally under the superintendence of H.E. the Taotai Kwoh (郭), but the burden of responsibility seems to rest chiefly upon the Director who has been allowed the largest liberty in planning and executing the work. In addition there are sixteen instructors, two of whom are Englishmen; Professor Penniall who arrived about a week ago and Professor Hearson who is expected in a few weeks. The latter is a brother of the late Professor Hearson of Tientsin. Of the 120 cadets 80 came from the mission schools of Shanghai and vicinity, chiefly from the Anglo-Chinese and St. John's colleges; the remainder are from the government schools in Nanking. Most of the students passed a satisfactory examination conducted by Prof. Penniall and are being arranged in classes according to their attainments. The whole college is divided into two departments; that of navigation and that of engineering, sixty cadets being assigned to each. Those in the engineering department will be required to take a thorough course in practical black-smithing, boiler-making and in the manufacture of naval machinery in general. Of the instructors, aside from the foreign Professors, five have studied abroad. Most of the instruction will be in English, but the cadets will be required, in addition to the branches peculiar to their departments, to take a thorough course in Chinese and six teachers are provided for this purpose. The full course in each department will cover five years, after which the cadets will be transferred to the training ship for four years of practical experience before attaining the rank of midshipmen. The boys are healthy-looking young fellows and in their dark blue uniforms of English

long ells present a fine appearance. The new life is full of interest to them and they enter with great zest into the discharge of every duty. Many of them have already become quite expert in climbing the mast and delight in the wonder expressed on the faces of the visitors who have seen nothing like it before. The government is to be congratulated on the promising opening of the school.

We are having most delightful winter weather now; frosty nights and bright days. Since writing my last letter we have had a visit from Dr. Edkins who spent a week in the city, this being his first sight of Nanking since the Taiping Rebellion. He very kindly consented to deliver a lecture during his stay, upon his experiences here during his former visit. The lecture was entertaining in the highest degree and full of valuable information. It was greatly appreciated by all who heard it and many have expressed the hope that Dr. Edkins may consent to publish some reminiscences of that interesting and important period of China's history.

The remains of the late Viceroy were carried from the city last Saturday, beginning the long journey to the sepulchre of his fathers.

22nd December.

## YOKOHAMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

That very few in the East will take the trouble to read much of the proceedings of the Japanese Diet may doubtless be accepted as a fact. The few who do take the trouble however will not go altogether unrewarded. The reports—the *Japan Mail* is the only foreign journal which has practically undertaken to supply verbatim accounts—will repay perusal, and in connection with several points, notably one raised by Mr. Ozaki Yukio in the endeavour to ensure personal responsibility of the government delegates for the measures they are appointed to support, the proposed opening of the port of Kushiro in Yezo, etc., they are certainly most interesting reading. The real and ultimate object Mr. Ozaki apparently had in view was the acceptance of the principle of party government. The motion was not carried. Kushiro is the centre of the sulphur trade, a trade which has grown into considerable importance in recent years. Several sailing vessels find remunerative charters here every year now to load sulphur at Hakodate for a Pacific or Atlantic port of the United States. The transhipment now and hitherto unavoidable in consequence of Hakodate being the only Treaty Port in the northern island hampers and handicaps the trade, and it is held that the opening of Kushiro itself, which will effectively tap the principal sulphur districts in the north-eastern provinces of Kushiro and Nemuro, will lead to a large increase in the export. Last year, over twenty-four million *kin* were shipped to San Francisco, New York, Canadian and South American ports, and the value of the mineral sent out of the country was not less than two hundred and twenty thousand *yen*. The great advantage of the opening of Kushiro will be understood better when it is stated that the shortest and most direct route between the places of production and the present place of shipment is *fully two hundred miles*. A member of the Lower House was careful to enquire whether foreign vessels-of-war would be allowed to visit the port in the event of its being opened, and even went so far as to ask if the step contemplated was in any way due to Russia's proximity. Much interest is certain to be aroused by the discussion of the motion for the abolition of the celebrated Peace Preservation Regulations which made such a stir and excitement almost exactly three years ago. It is contended that these much-abused laws are in ill accord with the spirit of the

regulations and ordinances generally, and that for this reason, as well as for the reason that they were never intended to be lasting and permanent, their immediate withdrawal and suppression are necessary. Their continued existence on the Statute Book it is urged will only excite internal discontent and arouse unfriendly criticism abroad.

The Diet is not to be without a counterpart. An assembly which enjoys the expressive title of *Shiritsu Kokkai* (Private National Assembly) was opened on the 9th inst. in the Kosei Kan, Kobikicho, Tokio. Everything is arranged after the order of the Imperial Diet, and as far as possible the position of the seats, the President's chair, the rostrum, places for "government deputies," the secretaries, shorthand writers, etc., have been strictly adhered to. A Mr. Hayashi Kaneaki is the President, and as chief promoter he appears to entertain some sanguine if slightly peculiar notions of the aid this miniature and mock parliament is to prove the means of rendering the real body. This imitation national assembly, as one Tokio paper refers to it, proposes to sit during the exact term of the Diet's session, and to discuss and deal with the very questions and subjects which occupy the attention of the people's representatives. Doubtless if the intention could be given careful effect to, a useful school for future parliamentary speakers would be established. The parliamentary debating clubs at home do good work, though they are conducted on less ambitious scale and are less exacting than this novel mimic assembly is to be. There would appear to be a considerable number of gentlemen of leisure in Tokio.

A fearful thing occurred at the scene of the *Tokio Maru*'s wreck last Wednesday evening, which resulted in the death of an old and respected Chinese cook who has served the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and its forerunner, the Mitsu Bishi Mail S.S. Co., for well nigh twenty years, and the wounding of another Chinaman, the second cook. Shortly after the European officers left the tent in which they take their meals, some of the Japanese sailors rushed in and attempted to seize the liquors, etc. The second cook or steward made an effort to frustrate their purpose, but one of the men, more maddened by the *saké* he had been drinking than the rest, caught up a carving knife and slashed at the chief cook's throat, inflicting a terrible wound which caused almost immediate death. The fellow stabbed the second cook in the body and thigh before he was secured. The two policemen at the wreck, though too late to prevent the crime, in a few minutes disarmed and overpowered the murderer and in due course conveyed him to prison. Great indignation was shown by all, an eye-witness informs me, and the exasperation of the Japanese over the deed was only less than that of the foreigners the poor Chinaman had served so long. The wounded man is progressing quite favourably.

To everyone's surprise the storm of last week left the *Tokio Maru* still intact, and though all her ports have been smashed in by the waves and a considerable portion of her upper works swept away, a hope is still entertained that she will be floated, and possibly, as the sailing ship *Glendon* was, it may be remembered, brought safely into port. What injury has been done to the bottom is not known. She is full of water, which indeed it is desired to keep in her until everything is in readiness for the attempt to pull her off, in order to keep her as steady as possible; but the pumps erected on board are able to reduce the water without difficulty. It is rare that the judgment of practical men, as well as the published accounts err so greatly, and it must be admitted that the reports of several who have seen the vessel's position have proved to be far from trustworthy. One Yusen Kaisha captain, the last certainly who could be

expected to recognise anything of a discouraging or hopeless stamp, reported only a day or two since that the seas were breaking over her masts when his vessel passed. The mistake may perchance be accounted for by the report of one who has just returned from a visit to the wreck, that the seas break a little distance from and outside the ship. A very heavy southerly swell would work more havoc than a severe storm. The casualty certainly happened at a most awkward time, the *Tokio Maru* having, I understand, been tabled to relieve the bearer on the Shanghai line for a trip or two. The general opinion is that there would be nothing left of the *Tokio Maru* to-day had she not been so remarkably strong a steamer.

16th December.

## Peking Gazettes.

### ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE.

(Specially translated for the North-China Herald.)

28th November.

#### APPOINTMENT.

Ch'en Pao-chen is hereby appointed Provincial Judge of Hupeh.

#### CASE OF MURDER BY A COREAN.

Yü-lu states that he has received a report from the acting district magistrate of Tunghua to the effect that a Corean named Wen Yung-yin had crossed the border to cut firewood, and after so doing had first felled a Chinese subject with a stick and then hung him on a tree until he died. The magistrate went on to ask for instructions as to how to deal with the case, affecting as it did the relations between the two countries. Memorialist after consulting with the Civil Governor found that a similar case had taken place in the second year of the present reign, when after referring the matter to the Throne, the criminal was after a preliminary investigation handed over to his own authorities to be dealt with by them.

Acting on this precedent it was thought advisable to first hold a preliminary investigation into the facts of the case and then hand the murderer over to his own authorities. This was done, and from the evidence given it would appear that Wen Yung-yin along with two of his countrymen did on a certain day cross the river which separates Corea from China for the purpose of cutting firewood. On their way back Wen, who was somewhat behind the others, fell in with a Chinaman named Liang Hsiao-p'ing, originally a Shantung man, but who together with his father had some three years ago settled in the Tunghua district. Liang told Wen that he had no business to cross the border to cut firewood, and tried to make the latter give up his load. This Wen declined to do, and in the struggle which ensued Liang beat at him with a stick; Wen however managed to wrest the stick out of his grasp and in his excitement struck Liang to the ground. Then fearing that Liang might afterwards tell his friends and seek to pay him out, and being seized with a sudden spirit of murder, he undid his girdle and shaping it into a noose passed it round Liang's neck and hung the latter on a neighbouring tree. In the evening Liang's father, thinking it strange that his son should not have returned, went out to look for him and found his dead body. He naturally reported the matter, and the Corean authorities having discovered the criminal sent him together with witnesses across to the magistrate for examination.

Memorialist, however, finding the case above cited on record, could only send him back to be dealt with by his own authorities, although according to Chinese law his sent-

ence would have been death by execution.—Let the Board of Punishments take note.

#### LETTER OF THANKS TO A SINGAPORE CHINAMAN.

Sung Chün states that he has received a letter from Hsüeh Fu-ch'eng, Minister to Great Britain and France, calling his attention to the very liberal contributions towards the relief of the suffering in Ché-kiang and Kiangsu last year made by Ch'en Chen-chung, a native of Foochow resident at Singapore, where he also occupies the post of Siamese Consul. This gentleman headed the subscription list with Tls. 3,000, and mainly through his exertions the whole list showed a total of some Tls. 10,000 which was divided equally between the two provinces. The Minister suggests that something should be done to signify appreciation of such generosity, and Memorialist would beg that some token of the Imperial favour be bestowed on the individual in question.—Let a letter be made out conveying to Ch'en Chen-chung our approval of his conduct.

29th November.

#### RIVER ADMINISTRATION IN HONAN.

The Acting Governor of Honan submits a report upon the measures which have been taken for ensuring the safety of the River Ch'in and upon the scheme for diverting a portion of the waters of the Tan River into the channel of the Wei. Some months ago he received through the Director-General of the Yellow River a copy of the memorial in which the Censor, Chang T'ing-liao, advocated the removal of the many abuses connected with the management of the Yellow River and suggested that by constructing locks at a place called Chihhsiang a portion of the waters of the turbulent River Ch'in might be drained off into the channel of the Wei. The Director-General has already dealt with the part of the Censor's memorial which has reference to the Yellow River, and the present writer now applies himself to a consideration of the remainder. The River Ch'in, he explains, rises in Shansi and after entering Honan at Chi-yüan continues its course through the two districts of Ho-nei and Wuchih until it joins the Tatan River and eventually empties itself into the Yellow River. It flows in a narrow bed through low-lying country which suffers greatly from periodical inundations, and it is solely by means of embankments that it is kept in control at all. In the Honei district it is 76 li in length on the southern side and 78 li on the northern; in the Wuchih district its southern side measures over 60 li and its northern over 70 li in length. Its maintenance in proper order was formerly the care of the local authorities and contributions were levied from the district for the purpose. Since 1883, however, an annual sum of Tls. 12,000 has been drawn for repairs from the office of the Financial Commissioner. The officials on whom the management of the river devolved were unable to exercise sufficient supervision over the work, which was often done in a very inefficient manner. The consequence is that the river has been a continual source of danger and that some system of reform is urgently needed. The memorialist has taken steps for having a special Board established in each of the two districts through which the river flows. This Board is to have at its head two or three honest and capable officials who are to undertake the general control of the river. Branch offices composed of members of the gentry are to be stationed at the various sections of the river, and upon them will devolve the execution of all the necessary repairs. The annual sum allowed for expenditure will be allotted in the following instalments:—Tls. 5,000 in the tenth moon for the purchase of bricks, stones and other materials; Tls. 4,000 in the second moon of the following year for procuring fascines and raising the embankments, and Tls. 3,000 a month or two later

for taking the necessary precautions against the summer and autumn freshets. The local magnates who constitute the personnel of the branch offices are to be made responsible for the faithful disbursement of the money, and through their agency it is hoped to sweep away all the abuses which have resulted from a régime of secretaries, clerks and other official employés.

As regards the diversion of the waters of the Tan into the channel of the Wei, the memorialist does not consider that the proposal is a feasible one. The Tan rises in Shansi, and on entering the Honei district in Honan, it divides into two branches, the larger of which, known as the Greater Tan, flows to the south, while the Smaller Tan, which is a mere thread of water, meanders in an easterly direction until it joins the Wei. The Greater Tan is broken up into a score or more of streams and creeks which irrigate some 1,600 ch'ing of land. At Chin-hsiang, the place where the Censor proposes to construct the locks for effecting a junction with the Wei, the two Tan rivers are separated from each other by a distance of over 20 li, and any measure of the kind he suggests would deprive a large tract of country of irrigation and would be rendered almost impracticable by the fact that in its lower course the bed of the Wei is so narrow that it can scarcely contain the waters of the numerous tributaries which it at present receives. For these reasons the memorialist asks that the Censor's proposal should be rejected.

30th November.

#### FLOODS IN KUANGSI.

In a previous memorial the Governor of Kuangsi reported that there had been an excessive rainfall in the province, during the fourth moon of the present year, which had caused inundations in several districts. He now adds that there was a continual downpour of rain in the Peilu district from the 26th to the 27th of July. The first crop of paddy had all been gathered in, and the floods fortunately subsided in time to allow of the second crop being put in the ground. A layer of sand and gravel was deposited over a considerable area, the removal of which will necessitate the expenditure of much time and money. In the Luch'uan district several small rivers overflowed their banks and caused considerable damage to property. In one place seven houses were demolished and some 20 people badly injured. Over 100 acres of land were covered with a deposit of sand, but nowhere has there been any very grave calamity. The people will be assisted in repairing their houses, and a remission or suspension of the payment of the land tax will be granted in any cases where it may be found that the second harvest has proved deficient.

#### EARTHQUAKE IN KUANGSI.

The Governor of Kuangsi reports, on the authority of the local Magistrate, that an earthquake occurred in the district of Po-po between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the night of the 30th of August last. It was accompanied by a loud rumbling sound coming from a north-westerly direction. Buildings were violently shaken, the tiles falling from the roofs, but in a moment the shock had passed away. From the reports forwarded to him by his subordinates, the magistrate finds that the earthquake was felt throughout the whole district. At a place called Sanchinpu a rent was made in the ground, and a pool of water formed. On inspection the magistrate found that the opening measured 25 Chinese feet in length by 13 feet in breadth. The cavity was full of clear water so deep that the bottom was invisible. The memorialist remarks that the normal condition of the earth is one of repose, and he cannot help thinking that such an unusual deviation from natural laws implies some negligence in the discharge of his official duties.—Rescript: Noted.



# LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF HUPEH ASSUMES OFFICE.

Huang P'eng-nien, the Lieutenant-Governor of Kiangsu, who was recently transferred in a similar capacity to Hupeh, reports that he has handed over charge to his successor and is starting for his new post. As is usual in such cases, he traces briefly his previous career and expresses his deep gratitude for the favours he has received from the Throne. Starting his official life as a Compiler in the Hanlin College, he was promoted to be Taotai of the Anhsiang Yünching Circuit in Hupeh, of which province he subsequently became Judicial Commissioner. More recently he rose to be Lieutenant-Governor of Kiangsu and acted for some time as Governor of the province. He is now returning to the province in which he first served, and although he ought to be familiar with the work, yet he is keenly alive to the weight of responsibility which attaches to the high office that has been conferred upon him.

1st December.

## POSTHUMOUS HONOURS TO A BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

The Governor of Formosa submits an application for the bestowal of posthumous honours upon Su Tê-shêng, Brigadier-General of the Chienning division in Fukien, who served for some time in Formosa, where he died a few months ago of malarial fever. Su Tê-shêng entered the army in 1857 and served in various provinces throughout the Taiping and Nienfei rebellions, in the course of which he was severely wounded, and succeeded in recapturing over a dozen important towns. After being raised to the brevet rank of Commander-in-chief he was employed for some time in the construction of the forts at Woosung and was afterwards transferred some six years ago to Formosa, where he conducted several campaigns against the aborigines in the interior. His death from malarial fever during the present summer deprived his country of the services of a loyal and devoted officer. It is asked that in addition to receiving the posthumous honours usually accorded to a Commander-in-chief who died from the effects of services rendered in the field he should have a temple built to perpetuate his memory in the city of T'aipei Fu, and that his biography should be compiled by the Court Historians.

## THEFT OF MONEY FROM A PUBLIC OFFICE AT JÊHO.

The General-in-chief of the Manchu troops at Jêho reports the theft of Tls. 1,000 from the money allotted for the payment of the soldiers under his command. The officer in charge of the Treasury noticed that the seals on the door of the strong room had been tampered with, and on inspection found that one of the chests of bullion was Tls. 1,000 short. The memorialist has so far been unable to determine whether the money was abstracted by outsiders or by the soldiers on duty, but he is taking steps for having the case thoroughly investigated.

## MEMORIAL TEMPLE TO A DECEASED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Governor of Formosa submits an application signed by 75 persons of literary and official standing, in which they pray for permission to erect a memorial temple to Lin Wen-ch'a, a Commander-in-chief who died fighting against the Taiping rebels at Changchou in 1864. The deceased, who was a native of Changhua in Formosa, was principally instrumental in saving the island from the ravages of the rebels, and the people, who still feel under a deep debt of gratitude to him for his services on this occasion, are anxious to subscribe the funds required to defray the cost of the building.—*Granted by rescript.*

2nd December.

## APPOINTMENT.

Kuang-ying has been re-appointed Superintendent of the Customs at Canton.

# TEMPORARY CLOSING OF DISTILLERIES IN THE PROVINCE OF CHIHLI.

The Governor of Jêho submits a memorial in which he requests that his district may be exempted from the operation of the recent orders suspending the working of distilleries for one year on account of the distress in the province of Chihli. He quotes the substance of a report presented to him by the Prefect of Ch'êngtê Fu, to the effect that the rainfall throughout his entire district was very evenly distributed during the summer and that there is every prospect of an abundant harvest. In several places in the vicinity of rivers the crops have slightly suffered from inundations, but even there the yield would, it was estimated, amount to over seventy per cent. of a full harvest. The cereals, however, grown outside the Great Wall are not generally considered staples of human consumption, and are mainly used for the manufacture of spirits. If therefore the distilleries were stopped there would be no sale for these commodities, and the measure which was intended for the benefit of the people would really entail injury upon them. Altogether there are over 200 distilleries throughout the district, giving employment to some 7,000 people, who, deprived of their means of livelihood, would almost certainly drift into the ranks of the criminal classes. In 1877, when a similar interdict was issued against the working of distilleries, the district of Ch'êngtê Fu was exempted from its operation and memorialist asks that the precedent then established should be followed on the present occasion. Should his suggestion be approved, he proposes to call upon the owners of the distilleries to subscribe sums varying from Tls. 30 to Tls. 60, according to their means, to be applied towards the relief of the distress existing in the other parts of the province.—*Approved by rescript.*

3rd December.

## RETENTION OF A COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT CANTON.

Early in the present year the Viceroy at Canton asked for permission to retain the services of Chêng Shao-chung, who had recently been promoted to be Commander-in-Chief in Hunan, until he had finished some outstanding business in which he had been engaged in the province of Kuangtung. The Commander-in-Chief was granted leave for this purpose and returned early in the present summer to Canton, where he was employed in settling some cases of brigandage and in carrying out some measures of river reform. The latter portion of his task has not been completed owing to the excessive rainfall, and as his term of leave has expired the Viceroy suggests that he should be granted a short extension in order to enable him to finish a work so beneficial to the interests of the province.

## RECOMMENDATION OF AN OFFICER PREVIOUSLY DEGRADED.

The Viceroy at Canton submits a recommendation in favour of Ting Shih-pin, who was formerly Secretary of the Tsungli Yamên at Peking. After serving for some time as Prefect of Fengyang, in Anhui, he was detached in 1875 to proceed with memorialist to Yunnan in connection with the Margary Commission. He was subsequently promoted to be Taotai of the Itung circuit in Yunnan, whence he was transferred to Szechuan to deal with the missionary cases at Patung. He was very highly esteemed by the late Viceroy, Ting Pao-chên, but fell under the displeasure of his successor and was degraded. The memorialist considers him a man of exceptional ability, whose services ought not to be wasted at the present time when there is a dearth of competent men, and expresses a hope that his name may be placed on record for future employment.—*Rescript: Let Ting Shih-pin be introduced at Court by the Board of Civil Office.*

4th and 5th December.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Ch'i P'u-sên is gazetted Prefect at Kiangchow, Chang Kuo-chêng has been transferred from Kiangsu to Fukien as Provincial Judge, and Ch'en-shih has been appointed his successor in the former province.

6th December.

## FLOODS IN YÜNNAN.

T'an Chin-pai, Governor of Yunnan, reports heavy floods attended by great destruction of houses and crops in the Menghua, Peining, Kaoning, Tengch'uan, Chiench'uan and Hunning districts, and that he has taken the necessary measures to relieve the consequent distress.

## LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CHEKIANG RELIEF FUND.

Shün, Governor of Chêkiang, has the honour to submit to the Throne a list of subscriptions he received in reply to his appeal last year to the various officials in the capital and throughout the provinces to aid him in his endeavours to relieve the distress consequent on heavy floods:—

|                                   |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Tls.                              |       |
| Gov.-General of Chihli, Li        | 1,000 |
| President of Board of War, Hsi    | 1,000 |
| Gov.-General of the Minche, Pien  | 300   |
| Late Gov.-General of Shanhan, Tan | 1,000 |
| Gov.-General of the Shankan, Yang | 2,000 |
| Yüankuei, Wang                    | 4,000 |
| Governor of Anhui, Shen           | 1,000 |
| Late Governor of Hunan, Shao      | 1,000 |
| Governor of Honan, Ni             | 1,000 |
| Shantung, Chang                   | 500   |
| Late Governor of Shansi, Yü       | 2,000 |
| Governor of Taiwan, Liu           | 2,000 |
| Late Acting Gov. of Kuangtung, Yu | 1,000 |
| Minister to England, Hsüeh        | 210   |
| Literary Chancellor of Szechuan   | 500   |
| Kuangtung                         | 400   |

Memorialist, in view of the high rank of the above officials, dare not apply for special rewards on their behalf but would suggest that some recognition of their liberality be made in the shape of favours to be conferred on their sons or younger brothers.—*Granted.*

## Meeting.

## MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 23rd December, 1890, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Messrs. J. Macgregor (Chairman), M. Adler, D. Brand, D. C. Jansen, W. D. Little, J. Welch, G. H. Wheeler, and the Secretary.

The Summons calling the meeting is taken as read.

The Minutes of the last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for the past week is submitted and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Return of Prisoners apprehended and Police daily reports for the past week are submitted.

Telegraph and Electric Wires.—The following letter is submitted and ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 19th December, 1890.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your Secretary's letter, dated the 16th instant, wherein we are informed that in the opinion of the Council the proper course to pursue at present in the matter of the dangerous proximity of the electric light wires to those of the Telegraph Companies would be for the engineers of the different Companies to meet and arrange amongst themselves about the alterations which require to be made in the position of their respective wires so as to insure public safety and convenience; and when they have done so and the proposed alterations have been approved by the Municipal Surveyor, to whom they must be submitted,

they can then be carried out at once. In reply we beg to submit that the telegraph wires, which have been put up with the approval of the Council and under the supervision of the Municipal Surveyor, in no way interfere with public or private safety or convenience, whilst the electric light wires have been hung subsequently in too close proximity to our lines, wherefore they are a constant source of danger to our operators, instruments, lines and houses.

Under these circumstances, and considering that, in justice, the burden of necessary alterations should rest with the party from whom the danger and inconvenience alone emanates, and who moreover is the latest comer, we beg to renew our former application, that the Council will take steps to adopt rules for the hanging of the electric light-wires as will reasonably protect our men and our property, such as has, as far as we know, been done in all other places where the electric light has been established subsequent to telegraph or telephone lines.

We remain, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

For The Great Northern Tel. Co. &  
The Eastern Extn. Austr. & China  
Tel. Co. Ltd.,

J. HENNINGSEN,  
Manager.

For The Imperial Chinese Telegraphs,  
經連山 KING LIEN-SHAN,  
Manager.

JOHN MACGREGOR, Esq.,  
Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

Decided to reply that the Council see no reason to depart from the opinion expressed in their letter of the 16th inst.

**Election of Councillors for 1891.**—Decided to write to the Senior Consul requesting him to ask the Treaty Consuls to appoint a day for the election of Councillors for 1891, and to suggest Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th January next, as suitable days.

The Meeting then adjourned.

The following reports are submitted and ordered to be published with the foregoing Minutes:—

**Police.**—Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Municipal Police during the week ending the 27th day of December, 1890:—

| Offences.                             | No. of apprehensions |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Breach of Municipal Regulations ..... | 2                    |
| Burglary .....                        | 2                    |
| Larceny from person .....             | 1                    |
| "    Dwellings, etc. ....             | 16                   |
| Miscellaneous cases .....             | 71                   |
| Ricsha Licenses suspended .....       | 548                  |
| "    confiscated .....                | 50                   |
| Beggars, Ragpickers, etc. ....        | 405                  |
| Wheelbarrow Licenses suspended .....  | 50                   |
| Hand cart .....                       | 7                    |

|                                                                     |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Total number of persons coming under the notice of the Police ..... | 1,152 |
| Chinese dead bodies found in streets...                             | 2     |
| Stray dogs captured .....                                           | 46    |

J. P. McEVEN,  
Captain Superintendent, S.M.P.

## Amusements.

### THE CHRISTMAS HUNT.

The sport loving public of Shanghai have for years availed themselves of the paper hunt as one of the institutions of the place that contribute so much towards our spending a Merry Christmas in what to most of us for the time being is a land of exile, and it must be admitted that no hunt ever started more auspiciously than the one laid on Thursday last.

The start was advertised for 3.15 p.m. near Trefaucha and quite a number of spectators were present to send the hunt off with their Christmas greetings.

The field comprised some of our straightest riders (but we have seen larger turn-outs for a function of this sort) and at the

hour appointed the Master—who we are all glad to see in the saddle again—got them together, giving a few preliminary instructions and the order to go. The first part of the run was over a number of small dry cuts and thence, making a turn to the left across a creek, it took in the little round, the paper being laid over pretty well every decent jump in that part of the country. Then through a shallow lagoon where there was some doubt expressed as to the paper having been laid. Doubts were put at rest however by a heavy weight saying that if any light weight would venture, he would, and the field accordingly with some few exceptions forded it. The scent then lay across the Island gallop in the direction of Shaw's Farm and making a turn to the left took in the lower loop across the "Island jumps." Messrs. Crawford, Perrott, Midwood and Hough leading up to this point, the first named coming to grief over the wall. A turn was then made to the right and the scent lay on to the Jessfield road close to the bridge where the natives had obliged by cutting a few holes along the banks of the last jump in a most artistic manner. However they failed in their object as there was no grief that we know of.

The road was crossed at the Bridge where the Master and another ardent paper hunter had posted themselves to see the hunt on to the correct scent. One light weight disregarding their instructions went off on a line of his own and was not seen afterwards; his cap had previously disappeared. From this point the troubles of the Hunt commenced, the paper was actually laid almost in a straight line to the Sica-wei Road taking in all the good jumping country. The Chinese however would not consent to such a monotonous arrangement as that, and must have exercised scrupulous care in lifting the scent, laying paper instead across every muddy road in the district. A good hour was lost dodging from point to point and one or two had the opportunity afforded them of diluting their Christmas cheer.

The hunt eventually came on to the Road by two or three different routes and crossing it, paper was found across the Hermitage Creek and thence to the big grave jumps. The usual run was then made for the Sica-wei Road again and at about 5.20 p.m. the flags were sighted.

A most artistic finish had been arranged over a flight of hurdles and a moderate sized dry cut. The first over was Mr. Geo. Dallas on a griffin and he was followed by Messrs. Sampson on *Lushan*, Crawford, Midwood, Middleton, Hough, Callaway, Perrott and one or two others who could not be distinguished, in a cluster.

We hear it is "No Hunt," and we do not see how a prize could be reasonably awarded to any one; the result is to be regretted as much on account of the spectators who were present in large numbers to witness the finish. However they had a little diversion as one or two gentlemen, more distinguished for their valour than judgment, insisted on advertising their ponies' qualifications without paying for the usual express.

The paper was laid by Mr. C. Vincent Smith assisted by Messrs. J. Ward Hall and Adler, and they are to be congratulated on the selection of the run and it is more than unfortunate that it did not terminate as intended.

### SATURDAY'S PAPER HUNT.

The start was advertised for 3.15 p.m. behind Sica-wei and it became generally known that the outer Hungjao line would be given. This is always a favourite hunt and is generally well attended, but on Saturday the field was not so large as might have been expected, counter-attractions prevailing to some extent to lessen the number of riders.

A couple of minutes' grace having been given, the small but select field in attendance were despatched on their way in the presence of but few spectators.

Of the first part of the run there is little description necessary, the paper being laid over the usual outer loop, through the Indigo Village towards Jessfield where the finish had been advertised, and on approaching the vicinity of "Wintle's Water" the pace was made pretty hot in hopes of seeing the flags. In this the field were disappointed, and after crossing that obstruction lost the scent.

The Master here turned up on the look-out for the flags also, and as there was no information to be got from him, the hunt had no alternative but to hark back and with pumped ponies endeavour to work out the latter part of the run. The paper was eventually found to be laid in the direction of the Red Joss house, the finishing obstacle being a water jump running at right angles to the Jessfield Road just beyond the first bridge.

The first at the jump was Mr. Read on *Kingcraft* with Mr. Perrott on *Comus* in close attendance. *Kingcraft* stumbled at the last jump giving his rider a fall, and Mr. Perrott having his pony better in hand got safely over, landing *Comus* a winner at the first time of asking. *Comus* had been outpaced 100 yards from the finish, but when called upon for a final effort came again in the most determined manner, and even if *Kingcraft* had got over the last jump, the Griffin would undoubtedly have beaten him between the flags. About 20 lengths off Mr. Crosthwaite was third and he was followed by Messrs. Tulloch, Crawford and Edblad in the order named. No heavy weight came in.

The paper was laid by Mr. George Dallas and Mr. Middleton, last Saturday's winners.

## FOOTBALL.

The football match between pupils past and present of the Protestant Collegiate School, Chefoo, and the Shanghai Football Club came off on Saturday, the visitors winning by one goal to nil. The selected local team did not all put in an appearance, and some of them were crippled from the Rugby game of the day before. The visitors played a good passing game. Although the afternoon was windy, there was a fair attendance of ladies.

## S. V. ARTILLERY.

The Monthly Cup was shot for on Saturday. A strong wind was blowing from the left, and this, combined with the difficult nature of at least one of the ranges, helped to render the scoring below the average. The ranges were 200 and 300 yards, position kneeling, and weapons carbines. Eight competed, of whom two retired after firing at one range. Gun. Crank proved the winner with a score of 51, and, having previously won two competitions, his third win gave him the cup (\$25). The scores were as follows:—

|                     | 200 yds.  | 300 yds.  | T'l. |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|------|
| Gun. Crank .....    | 344444-27 | 344343-24 | 51   |
| "    Murphy .....   | 333452-24 | 240354-23 | 47   |
| "    Smyth .....    | 233244-22 | 434235-23 | 45   |
| Lieut. Rex .....    | 223435-23 | 534240-22 | 45   |
| Gun. Charters ..... | 433434-25 | 240334-18 | 43   |
| "    Horley .....   | 233434-23 | 033422-16 | 39   |
| "    Raper .....    | 004304-15 | 022024-12 | 27   |

## Correspondence.

### THE FATHER WATSON RELIEF FUND.

We received on Tuesday the following letter:—

SIR,—I have just received with much pleasure your draft for Tls. 51.57, the balance of the subscriptions collected by you towards my relief fund.



Allow me to thank you once more for your kindness in admitting my appeal, and for the interest you have shown in my poor people's sufferings. Those who have so generously subscribed are no less entitled to our gratitude, and I beg also to thank them both for myself and on behalf of my Christians.

The distress is still very great and will last till April or May. Men tell me they are living on what they would not give to their dogs in an ordinary season. Fortunately the days are short, and people go to sleep early and get up late. But they tell me that when the days begin to lengthen, one meal a day will not suffice and they will find it hard to live.

My subscription list is still open and any donations sent to me directly will be gratefully received.

Once more thanking you for your unselfish kindness,

I am, etc.,

CHAS. EWD. WATSON.

Takoutun, 16th Dec., 1890.

### CHINESE COURTESY.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me a few lines' space in your columns to call attention to an act of courtesy upon the part of Chinese to foreigners, and to point the lesson that it seems to teach.

There are at present lying at the Woon-sung harbour two ships belonging to the Peiyang squadron of the Chinese navy, the *Tingyuen* and the *Chiyuen*, both of them warships of which any nation might justly be proud. A party of ladies and gentlemen and myself were politely invited by one of the officers of the *Chiyuen* to pay a visit to his ship, and we gladly accepted the invitation, curious to see how a Chinese man-of-war was managed. We were met at the dock opposite the ship by a gig, taken on board, and shown all over the vessel from stem to stern. We were surprised at the cleanliness and good order of everything, the fine-looking set of men and the signs of good discipline. The large guns were exhibited, and their working explained by the Gunery Lieutenant, Mr. Tsao, and all our questions were lucidly answered. After being regaled with refreshments in the officers' ward room, we left the ship delighted with the kindness and politeness with which we had been treated.

And now for the lesson I would point. Let me put it into the form of a question. Why is it, when many of the Chinese gentry are evidently so willing to be polite to foreigners, that there is so little reciprocity on the part of the foreigner? If we were more willing to be courteous to them, and act as Christian gentlemen should, would we not do much towards healing the breach, made by national prejudice, between Occidental and Oriental; and is it not to the interest of both races to bring about this happy result?

I am, etc.,

F. L. H. P.

29th December.

### THE THEATRICAL STRIKE.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

DEAR SIR,—An article appeared in your issue of the 17th stating Mr. Harding's version of the reasons for Miss Deane and three others leaving the "My Sweetheart" Company. Kindly allow me to state mine. We were engaged by Mr. Harding for a period of four months, our engagement being up on the 14th. I asked Mr. Harding to renew my agreement and to guarantee our passages back to Calcutta as per agreement.

This Mr. Harding refused to do and also refused to pay our board for past 10 days

which was part of the old agreement. Knowing that, I refused to go on without a proper agreement and told him of this on Tuesday, and that I would not work unless he fulfilled his agreement to us, but in spite of this he opened the Theatre to the Public and threw the blame on me.

I am, etc.,

JEWEL DEANE.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1890.

### Poetry.

#### THE OLD YEAR PASSES.

The Old Year passes slowly to his close,  
Halting with age; upon his head the  
snows

Of twelve long months. With twelve  
loud echoing knocks

At January's door, the Young Year  
mocks

The abdicating dotard as he goes;

A blind distributor of joys and woes,  
And little recking of the friends or foes  
That bless or rail at his Pandora Box,  
The Old Year passes.

Hail! blithe new-comer with the cheeks  
of rose,

Bring Mirth along. As yet thy young  
heart knows

Naught of the future's stormy  
equinox;

No line of white saddens thy sunny  
locks;

Sing to us, poet. With his dreary prose  
The Old Year passes.

#### NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Another New Year's day  
On fitful life's highway;  
Another cause for praising God the Lord;  
A time right glad to praise  
And sing in joyful lays  
To Him who's e'er so faithful to His Word.

On this auspicious day  
So bright and glad and gay,  
Our hearts and eyes in thanks should all unite  
To Heaven's eternal King,  
To whom we'd gladly sing  
And praise the Lord for all His love and might.

Though in a foreign land  
We're called to take our stand  
And seek by God's good grace to face the foe;  
Yet clothed with heavenly mail  
None shall o'er us prevail  
And love and peace abundant we shall know.

Though on a foreign shore,  
Far from the friends of yore,  
"Yet fear not, I am with you", saith the Lord;  
"I'll be your Guardian Friend,  
My aid to you I'll lend.  
Doubt not my power nor fear to trust my word".

May we on life's rough way  
E'er find the Lord our stay  
And e'er delight His kingdom to extend.  
Then will we make good speed,  
Our work must sure succeed,  
And consummate in joys that know no end.

On this glad New Year's day,  
Lit by a Heaven-sent ray,  
Which we with joy to-day so clearly see;  
May we in union blend  
Homage to our best Friend;  
Him praise both now and through eternity.

O may the coming year  
To all men bring good cheer!  
Earth's woes disperse, and bring in heavenly  
light!  
O may the gospel sound  
Fill all the earth around  
And scatter all the mists of sin's dark night!

O Lord be pleased still  
Our hearts with love to fill  
And make us valiant soldiers of the Cross;  
O may we ne'er grow cold  
But e'er be brave and bold,  
Rejoicing for Christ's sake to bear all loss!

The year begun with Thee,  
O may it prove to be  
A year of constant joy and peace and love!  
Until in ecstasy  
Throughout eternity  
We join to praise Thy name in songs above.

### Miscellaneous.

#### BURNING OF THE SHANGHAI.

##### APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

We issued the following as an Extra on Friday morning:—

"News was received last night by wire from Chinkiang that the China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Shanghai* has been totally destroyed by fire. She left this on Wednesday for Hankow."

Since then the *Taiwo* has arrived with the second officer, third engineer and 30 Chinese passengers of the *Shanghai*, and we are able to give particulars of one of the most appalling shipping catastrophes that have ever happened in Chinese waters.

The *Shanghai* left Shanghai on Wednesday at 8 a.m. and reached Chinkiang either late the same night or early on Thursday morning, the 25th. She left Chinkiang at 4 a.m. with over 400 Chinese and one foreign passenger, Mr. Kniffler, on board. At about 7 a.m. when the steamer was six miles below Mud Fort, smoke was discovered coming out of the afterhold in which was stowed, among other cargo, a lot of cotton. The second mate, Mr. Nicholson, immediately got the fire pumps to work, and Captain Martin was informed of what had happened. Meanwhile the hose was played on the main hold hatch, but all of a sudden the hatches gave way, being burnt through, probably, and an immense volume of dense black smoke shot up out of the hatchway, which made it impossible for the second officer to remain there any longer. He then started to go forward, but found the Chinese a panic stricken seething mass of humanity struggling vainly to get to a place of safety. He could not get through them, so crawled along outside the ship and so got to his destination. As soon as Captain Martin saw there was no means of getting the fire under, a fact that became apparent very shortly after the alarm was given, he headed the steamer for the bank of the river and ran her so violently ashore, that her bow was right up the bank. Under ordinary circumstances, this would have given greater facilities for escape, but the ship was in flames from stem to stern in less than fifteen minutes from the time of the alarm being given, and the Chinese were in such a confused mass in the alley ways that they could not get forward to escape. Many jumped overboard and were drowned, while others were burnt to death. The foreigners were able to get ashore, Captain Martin and one of the pilots being the last to leave the vessel. Mr. Kniffler waded ashore and when he landed, he was attacked by the villagers who attempted to strip him of his clothing. The Chinese passengers who succeeded in reaching the shore were similarly attacked and were stripped of their clothing. A Chinese mandarin gunboat and a steam launch which were near at hand never made any attempt to save any one,

but their crews contented themselves with picking up things that floated from the burning steamer.

The number of lives lost will never be accurately known, but of the number who were on board at Chinkiang only some sixty-five have been accounted for, but some of the passengers, when they got clear of the vessel, hurried away from the scene as quickly as possible apparently afraid of being robbed or ill-treated by the villagers. A foreigner, however, counted seventy-five dead bodies on the bank of the river, and he saw a drag boat recover sixteen more. Many, of course, were burnt so that the number of deaths is probably between two and three hundred.

The *Taiwo* was the first steamer to reach the scene of the calamity. She left Wuhu in the morning and arrived off the *Shanghai* at 2 p.m. the same day, and anchored close to her a quarter of an hour later. By this time, the *Shanghai* was completely gutted. Before proceeding she took on board some of the passengers.

The *Neuchuang*, bound up, arrived just before the *Taiwo* left for Shanghai, and she anchored by the wreck.

As a coincidence it may be mentioned that the steamer *Bombay* was burnt at Woosung on 25th December, 1880.

The *Shanghai* was an iron paddle steamer of 3,088 tons and 300 horse power. She was built in 1873, and had an iron main deck, while all the upper works and houses were built of wood.

### THE TUG BOAT FAIRY SUNK.

On Wednesday afternoon the tugs *Fuhlee* and *Fairy* succeeded in towing off the *Forest King* which had been ashore on the Middle ground below the Kiutoan light-vessel. Both tugs were towing ahead, the *Fuhlee* being on the starboard quarter of the *Fairy*, and they had proceeded about three miles, when the *Fuhlee* crashed into the starboard side of the *Fairy* abaft of the engine room, cutting through her guard, piercing the hull, and damaging her so badly that she sank in seven minutes in 21 feet of water at low tides. The *Fuhlee* had her stem broken and the plates on both sides of it stove in. The *Fuhlee* having rescued the crew of the *Fairy* returned to Shanghai for repairs. It is anticipated that the *Fairy* can be raised.

### THE SHAM FIGHT.

On Saturday the presence of two English men-of-war in port enabled a second sham-fight to be held. It proved decidedly instructive to all who took part in it—much more so than the previous event of the kind, which took place on 9th December and in which more men were engaged. Another difference between the two "battles", and one which will account in great measure for the comparatively small turn-out of Volunteers on Saturday, was that on the first occasion the sailors and marines were called in to assist the Volunteers to make a good sham fight, while on the second it was the Volunteers who assisted the naval men. The plan of Saturday's operations was in brief as follows:—

The naval force was divided into two portions, the smaller of which, aided by the Volunteers, constituted the defending force and had the advantage of a good position which it was their duty to hold against the larger or attacking force. The defending force was under the command of Lieut. Oliver (H.M.S. *Wanderer*) and consisted of about 60 blue-jackets and marines, 40 volunteer infantry (commanded by Capt. Bright), 6 Light Horse and 25 Artillery, with two guns—about 130 in all. The attackers numbered about 190 sailors and marines, under Gunnery-Lieut. Ewart (H.M.S. *Severn*) and had a 7-pounder gun. The main body of the

defenders occupied a strong position on the Island, about a quarter of a mile from the Cow Bridge, which they blew up after crossing it, in order to prevent their position from being attacked in the rear. The two guns of the Artillery were entrenched, one on each side of a large grave, which afforded ample shelter for the rest of the force. The rear, right, and left were all defended by large creeks; and as the attackers found to their cost, there were also creeks in front. The attacking party marched out to "Del Monte" and halted till 2.30 p.m. when the order was given to fall in. There were two companies of sailors, numbering 126 men, a company of marines about 50 in number and a 7-pounder gun with 20 men. Before starting to find the defenders the men were informed that they were not to get closer to them than one hundred yards. They then set out, half a company extending in skirmishing order with the other half of the company in support and the remainder some distance behind. They advanced through a village but did not find the enemy and as the country was all open after this for some distance they knew that the defenders must be some distance off, and did not discover them till the scouts reported "Enemy in force on the island to the left and two bridges blown up." The first signal of the approach of the attackers was a distant dropping fire, which continued for about a quarter of an hour before the red coats of the Volunteer infantry were seen gradually retiring before the advancing enemy. The latter, although taking advantage of the cover afforded by a village and by trees, had a good deal of open space to cross in their advance, and would no doubt have suffered severely from the fire of the two guns, which opened on them at a distance of about 1,000 yards. The advance continued to a distance of about 500 yards from the defenders' stronghold, but Lieut. Ewart's men were brought to a full stop by a creek, the crossing of which, under the concentrated fire of a hundred rifles and two guns, would have proved ruinous. "Cease firing" was sounded at 4 p.m. the limit of time allowed the attackers to take the position, the umpires (Capt. Hall, Commander Giffard, and Major Morrison) deciding that victory rested with the defenders. A small party of Lieut. Ewart's marines, it should be noted, made an attack in rear, but were stopped by the creek, which they were at first unable to cross owing to the Cow Bridge being considered as blown up. They, however, discovered a sampan (which the defenders had overlooked) and by this means crossed the creek, but their attack was too late to be of any value. Lieut. Ewart's movements were hampered throughout by the numerous creeks; and although his men waded through one or two of them up to their waists in water, there were always other and deeper creeks in front. His gun did not come into action at all, owing to these difficulties.

### SCRAPS O'LIGHT.

There may be, although I doubt it, one solitary little dusky urchin playing somewhere on the shores of a secluded pool in the region of Lake Nyanza, who has not heard that Japan has a parliament; otherwise surely the whole world knoweth it, so extensively has this important item in her advancement been ventilated and noised abroad. Not in the language of promise and hope, will she longer need to murmur her pet theme, but in the full, assured tones of realised ambition, she can cry "The deed is done!" Some folks were wont to smile the smile of incredulity when the project lay dimly in the future; and if she is not rather more cautious how she treads the mazy paths of constitutional government the smiling is scarcely likely to decrease. So far,

beyond a really pathetic endeavour to nourish a very feeble flame of dignity, very little has been done in the House of a praiseworthy character. Several Bills have been introduced, resulting in more excitement than work accomplished. A most unfortunate occurrence to mar the opening of the session was the arrest of a member, for failing to distinguish between other folk's property and his own with that equity of judgment generally considered requisite for the maintenance of honesty. For this shortsightedness of morality he has incurred the penalty of one year, with laborious occupation. At this, his fellow members have waxed wroth. The dignity of the House is threatened. They have appealed in injured voice to the Minister of Justice, but of course in vain. They have rent their garments and declared the verdict of the Throne must be obtained, but still they hesitate. The sensitiveness which has not been able to quell the tide of *argumentum ad absurdum* now comes to the rescue, and they are halting between two opinions: whether it is worse to let the guilty suffer, or to provoke Western criticism by this last stupendous effort for the Dignity. Another knotty question has been whether or no a ministerial delegate should be held responsible for his actions? Now why should a man who is considered from his natural abilities and station in life to be qualified to act as delegate and be requested to attend the House in that capacity, from the moment of his taking his seat for the purpose be held unaccountable for whatever words he may feel called upon to utter? If a delegate be disqualified for sensible and responsible utterances because he is a delegate, then for what purpose are delegates allowed to cumber the face of the earth, and for what manner of utility should they be introduced into a Parliamentary Assembly already conspicuous for the absence of common sense?

There is a Bill before the House to regulate the qualification of barristers. This seems a very necessary move, and decidedly in the right direction; moreover, it is calculated to open up a new field of labour to the impecunious "out of work." The Bill stipulates that all aspiring to reach the Bar must practise in the lesser courts for five years, but must not on any account be passed for such under twenty years of age; also that after passing certain examinations, which are minutely specified, it is finally enjoined that the applicant for admittance be perfectly sound in mind and body. This strikes one as very comical. Of course it may be a very necessary clause, as the examinations, to say nothing of the preliminary practice, may be of a nature to endanger both mental and physical conditions, but considering that about 2,000 odd students essay to swell the legal profession annually, the most stringent regulations will scarcely entail any serious risk of the Bar being pleaderless and lorn.

I came across what our American cousins would promptly term a "real cute suggestion" the other day, and one which might very beneficially be adopted in Japan instead of burdening the shoulders of the landowner. It was the taxing of titles. Of course the patentee of the idea was a socialist, but what matter? It is sufficiently good to bear transplanting. Titles have most undeniably become valueless as weeds, and little better than nicknames, and it is no matter of surprise to the fairly intelligent that those really desiring distinction prefer a plain "John Smith" pasteboard, than the newest thing in coronets and arms. Nowhere, save perhaps in America, is a title more dearly hugged than in Japan; and yet, whereas in the former country it is made very practical use of, here it is kept for the reporter's benefit and such aid to office as it may chance to glean, but even this is a secondary consideration. Once upon a time, however, Japan's titles wore of an original



character, doubtless corresponding to our own in rank, but boasting a nationality of designation. Now it would seem as if these had been lost, stolen, or mislaid, as she has had to borrow from Europe the wherewithal to garnish her nobility. There is a certain incongruity about a "Viscount Watanabe," or a "Marquis Katsukata" as the case may be, especially if it happens to come to one's knowledge that the title is the only piece of European culture they can lay claim to. Before Japan became so awfully modern too, we always pleased ourselves by talking of the Mikado as we handled our curios, with the tenderness born of a severe veneration for things uncommon; but now we are called upon to banish the quaintly distinctive title from our vocabulary, and teach ourselves to forget that Japan has any history in which foreign titles, foreign seats, and foreign clothes had no existence. The task is hard, especially when you are brought in contact with hundreds who still belong to that mystical period, whom the touch of the western wand has not transformed, and to whom the words *Mikado*, *O'Kami*, and *Tenshisama* convey far more meaning than Emperor a dozen times overtold. The latter title is the one in use among the commonalty, and there are numerous other designations which are orthodox modes of addressing His Majesty for the various grades of Japanese society.

By the bye, I heard rather a good thing the other day which explained at least one side of the Japanese character which had hitherto savoured of the mysterious. A friend of mine, a Japanese friend I mean, is building a house; and his desire being to erect one somewhat at least in keeping with the ideas of comfort promulgated by the foreigner, mine was the aid he sought and mine the initiating hand solicited to guide his weak endeavours. Plans were drawn, scaffolding erected, materials piled in reckless and most inartistic confusion, when a hitch seemed to occur in the operations. Upon this point my curiosity led me to question, and the information I gleaned was this. My friend had paid a visit in the mysterious silence of a dusky eve, to an ancients son of Adam by profession a *Uranai*, or according to our mother tongue a "soothsayer." This genius of dark science forbade the continuance of the building, because—now please follow me, for this is most important—the stairs leading to the upper chambers had been planned to rise from the front part of the premises; and quoth the man of foreboding, "ill will be the luck, and sorrowful the fortune befalling you, if you persist in your foolhardy design." What was the result? Of course my friend left his gloomy counsellor a sadder, and certainly not a wiser man. He stayed the building hands, he destroyed the plans, and ordered new, with the stairs arranged most inconveniently to ascend somewhere in the region of the coal cellar. Now in the face of this can we wonder at Japanese dilatoriness? can we marvel if the Sunday joint arrives half-an-hour late and in an advanced stage of cineritiousness? for who can tell what *Uranai* may not have said, and who shall say that this is not the secret of that abrupt and inexplicable withdrawal from the treaty contracts not long since? There is no doubt whatever that superstition is rife in the land, and is likely to be so as long as these vendors of horrible auguries are permitted to thrive and grow rich on the nervous sensibilities of their foolish brethren.

JAP-PAN.

## NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

(Hupao.)

Though the Kaiping Mines are close to Tientsin and the price for inferior kinds of coal is very low, yet natives seldom employ it as fuel but continue to use wood,

i.e., branches and dead leaves. Since the inundation set in wood has so risen in price that people have begun to take coal. They grind the coal to powder and make cakes of it, which suit the brick or mud stoves very well. Besides the Kaiping coals there are also in the market coals from Linsi, a shaft newly opened some distance from Kaiping.

The Tartar General at Nanking recently received an Imperial Decree ordering him to offer a sacrifice to the ex-Governor-General, Tseng Kuo-chuan. The ceremony was performed with great pomp at the Viceregal Palace. All the high officials were present and the streets were crowded with spectators.

Two Pootung people engaged in a quarrel on account of some old debts, and blows were exchanged. A looker-on tried to separate the belligerent parties, but one of the men engaged in the fight getting angry at the unlooked-for interference, drew a knife and stabbed the peace-maker. The case is before the Magistrate in the City.

The 22nd inst. was the Winter Solstice, the Chinese winter holiday. All the Chinese gunboats dressed ship and the sight was a pretty one.

The coffin of the ex-Governor-General is still lying in state in the Nanking Viceregal Palace. Preparations are now being made for its removal and return to Hunan, the home of Tseng Kuo-chuan. The date for starting is fixed for the 4th of January next.

Fires have been, of late, often occurring in Hangchow, but fortunately so far no lives have been reported to be lost. The carelessness in using fires and excessive dryness of this winter are the main causes.

Between Hankow and Wuchang the river is often very stormy and boisterous. Whenever any heavy gale is sweeping over the water this crossing becomes un navigable, sometimes for days. Very frequently boats have been upset through the swift running of currents in mid-stream. It is now reported that H.E. Chang Chih-tung, Governor-General of Liang Hu, proposes to purchase steamboats to do the ferrying, and has instructed certain deputies to furnish him with maps and plans of steam ferry-boats.

(Shên-pao)

Mr. Tsai, the Mixed Court Magistrate, was formerly acting as manager of the Government Postal Agency for transmitting despatches and letters between China and Corea. For these services he is promoted one degree and his name is recorded twice with merit.

There is an examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts taking place in Sungkiang Fu. All the scholars residing in the districts under the jurisdiction of the Prefecture are congregated in the city. A few days ago a student got into a quarrel with a bookseller when buying some books. The result was a scuffle. During the *mêlée* an employé of a neighbouring book-store assisted in pummelling the buyer and on the students gathering the employé was dragged to the *yamên* and was punished with the bamboo. Then the book stores organised a strike. The matter has now been settled.

In Yunnan province heavy rain falling constantly has destroyed the produce of hundreds of acres of fields and inundated many villages. The local officials are doing their best to succour the starving and homeless people. H.E. Tan, Governor of the province, has sent several thousand taels to the famine districts, and the calamity will be reported to the Throne.

Of late the abduction of children seems to have been of frequent occurrence in Yangchow. The cause is attributed to masses of famine-stricken people coming down from the north to the city. There must be evil-disposed ones among them who take the opportunity to steal children and sell them in the course of their wanderings.

It will be well for the city authorities to keep a sharp watch on them.

The people in Chékiang province, remembering with gratitude the services of Tso Tsung-tang in driving the rebels from that province, have subscribed large sums to erect temples for his worship. The matter has since been reported to and sanctioned by the Throne.

Though the Imperial Palace Gardens are getting to be very cold, His Imperial Chinese Majesty still stays in them to transact the affairs of state and look over memorials and official documents till night is far advanced. Lately he was slightly indisposed, and on the 28th of the 10th moon the Imperial doctor on duty was commanded to enter and give attendance.

On the 24th inst. an Imperial Decree was issued on the death of H.I.H. Prince Yi. The following is an extract:—"During the reign of the Emperor Tung Chih, Prince Yi then a duke became by succession an hereditary prince. It was the Imperial pleasure to bestow on him a peacock feather with three eyes. He was successively Minister of the Palace, Tartar Lieutenant-General, Minister for receiving the Imperial troops and General of the Imperial body-guard. In discharging the duties of these various posts he was always diligent, and careful and performed his functions with reverence. Previously he was on repeated occasions given sick leave so that he might receive proper treatment and regain his health. Then he was permitted to go into retirement and receive half allowance, in the hope that he would concentrate his attention on his own cure, and would eventually return again to public life and enjoy the blessings of the Throne for long years to come. His sudden demise is saddening and regrettable. Let his remains be wrapped in a Tao Lo Kin coverlet. Let Chin Kuo, Duke Chih Chih, go with ten Imperial guardsmen and offer him a sacrifice on this very day. One thousand taels is to be granted from the Imperial Treasury for his funeral expenses. His faults during his lifetime in office are overlooked and forgiven. As to the other honours to be conferred and ceremonies to be performed, let the Boards of Civil Office and Ceremonies memorialise Us for decision."

In Canton city a pound of powder with a lighted fuse attached was found in the doorway of a wealthy resident. It was discovered in time to prevent the explosion. Numerous robberies are reported from all parts of the city. The people keep watch every night on their own account.

His Majesty has entirely recovered from the slight indisposition caused by catching cold, as was reported by our paper.

The railway between Taipei Fu and Keelung has been completed and it was decided to start the cars at the beginning of winter. Heavy storms, however, prevailed, and hundreds of feet of the track have been washed away. The work of repairing the damage is now going on with great activity. The opening to traffic will probably be delayed till spring.

A gang of gamblers have been arrested on the Pootung side, being caught in the act. They are now before the City Magistrate for punishment.

An opium merchant in Chefoo lately got involved in financial difficulties, closed his store and left for parts unknown. To put his many creditors in good humour he posted a placard on his door which reads as follows: "Though I am not a millionaire yet I am possessed of a moderate fortune. It is only through money which I could not have in time that I have taken this step. I am going home and will return after New Year to settle my accounts. Should any of my creditors be not in a condition to wait for my return, I cordially invite him down to my place to spend the cheer of the New Year in my humble homestead. Besides repaying whatever amount I may owe him in full, his passages for both coming and return will

also be paid by me. I never like to put people to any extra expense on my account. Come one, come all, I am liberal and rich enough to carry out what I say." So far, his kind invitation has not been accepted by any of his creditors.

The following is an Imperial Decree on the death of the Imperial concubine Lé of the late Emperor Tung Chih:—"We will in person offer a sacrifice and perform the funeral ceremonies on the 18th day (29th inst.) Let members of the Palace, the Imperial Clans, Princes, Dukes, and all officials (in the metropolis) both civil and military wear mourning on that day for one day. Respect this!"

The heavy gale on Saturday caused a great deal of damage and fright to the native boats in the Whangpoo river. Three cargo-boats laden with cargoes of dried cuttle-fish, cash, and oranges respectively, were swamped. No lives were lost.

It is rumoured that His Honour Chên, the Acting Magistrate of the Paoshan District, was among the passengers of the steamer *Shanghai*. He was last seen with his clothing aflame from head to foot. A later report states that the Magistrate though injured has escaped with life. The Shanghai Jen-chi charitable institution is sending out some representatives to the scene of the disaster to drag for the bodies of unfortunate passengers who perished.

#### Hupao.

In China a bride usually rides in a richly embroidered red satin chair, decorated with flowers, hired for the occasion. Lately in Canton city a man hired a chair to carry the bride to his homestead in the suburbs. The distance was great and the hour was late. When the four chair coolies and the lantern bearers arrived at their destination the chair containing the bride was deposited outside the doorway to wait the auspicious hour selected for opening the door to admit the bride, and the crowd adjourned to some opium den to satisfy their appetite. As they had travelled a long way they were tired and sleep overcame them. How long they dozed they knew not, but on awakening they returned and found the bridal chair still outside the doorway. They came to the natural conclusion that the bride had already entered the household and that the chair was left there for them to take back to the city. Since they all had received their hire in advance they did not stop to make further inquiries but hurried home with the chair, put it in the loft, and jumped into their beds to sleep the sleep of the just. In the meantime the bridegroom heard the bridal party arrive but had to wait the stroke of the auspicious hour before welcoming the bride. At last the candles were lit, incense sticks were lighted, the new rice and viands for entertaining the bride were served, the parents-in-law put on their best suits and so did the bridegroom; and with much pomp and ceremony the door was thrown wide open, but as far as the lanterns' light would throw, lo! there was not a trace of the bridal chair, bride, or a single soul to be seen. Great was their consternation, and it became greater still when they concluded that bandits must have kidnapped the bride and held her for ransom. The tipao was aroused, the case was reported to the village justice of the peace, and search parties were sent out in every direction. The bridegroom, though distracted, had sense enough to rush to the city and make enquiries of the chair bearers. The coolies were dumbfounded and explained what they had done. Together they climbed to the loft, opened the door of the chair, and found the demure-looking bride long imprisoned and half starved, but still appearing to her best advantage in her beautiful bridal gown. The bride appeared to have known that she was being carried forth and back, but could not protest, because it is the custom for brides not to open their mouths till the marriage ceremony is performed. Hence all the trouble.

#### Shên Pao.

The Tartar-General, Lieutenant-General, and Governor-General for the past two weeks have been reviewing the Manchu and Chinese troops in Canton city. The soldiers presented a fine appearance with their flags and glittering arms.

H. E. Liu, the new Governor of Kuangtung, took over the seals of office on the 29th inst. with great pomp and ceremony.

The old "Wei-sin" lottery company still owes great sums of money to the Government, and steps are now being taken for the recovery of the same. Two directors of the company have been imprisoned for refusing to pay. Lately the property of several other directors and shareholders has been seized. Others, warned in time, are removing their valuables and effects out of Canton.

A wealthy family went to the city of Fatahan, a place opposite Canton, to see the grand annual procession, and on the return trip met with some bandits who not only robbed them of all their jewels and personal effects but wounded some members of the family. The perpetrators of the outrage are still at large.

A hermit-monk has been seized by the Canton Customs authorities with two revolvers and several cans of powder and bullets in his possession. It is believed that he was connected with some brigand gang.

During the burning of the steamer *Shanghai* a woman was seen on deck crying for help and offering a large sum to anyone who would rescue her. A young man leaped on board, but a volume of smoke enveloped him before he could reach her, and both perished.

The District Magistrate returned from his trip of river inspection the night before last.

The Magistrate of Chow-wên, a district under the Soochow prefecture, has communicated with the Shanghai Magistrate for the apprehension of certain parties, who have committed very daring robberies in Soochow.

#### Hu Pao.

Arms, powder and cartridges have been found on board two native boats at anchor near Sicawei. The arrest was made by the tipao and the patrol guard, but no one was discovered on board except a little boy.

#### NOTES BY QUIDNUNC.

Of a different kind to that of which we spoke last week is the museum of obsolete personal Ideas; that strange repository formed long ago but seldom visited, where one by one we have laid the once fresh impulses of soul and sense, the ideas which for a time were as a law to our feet and formed our "stepping stones to higher," and sometimes, alas, to lower things. I suppose most people will admit that an occasional visit to these records of our soul's progress may not be without its use to others as well as ourselves. What a blank would be left in literature if you robbed it of any of its soul-histories, of the inner workings of a Marcus Aurelius or an Augustine, of an Amiel or a Newman, and, let me not fail to add the latest and in some respects the most helpful of them all, the priceless journal of Sir Walter Scott! If there be a drawback to treasures such as these, it lies in the host of imitators induced by their success to disclose to a prurient public the vain workings of their shallow hearts and depraved imaginations. Surely only the weightiest reasons should lead a man to overcome his natural repugnance to unveil to the world the things he scarce dare speak to himself. Only a vain egoism and want of self-respect will consent to pander to the unhealthy popular curiosity to know what every man of sense desires to lock within his own bosom. "There is something positively indecent," said one Oxford fellow to another,

"in the way that man exposes his intellect." What shall we say of him who persistently wears his heart upon his sleeve, that all the world may see his loves and hates, his beliefs and hopes, his aspirations and desires!

But however much we may commend this reticence as regards others, it certainly offers no excuse for any unwillingness to deal fairly and frankly with ourselves. "Know thyself" was the teaching of an ancient philosopher, from whom even Socrates did not disdain to learn. The disciple indeed, surpassed his master, and by his keen penetration and profound knowledge of human nature so analysed and amplified the lesson, that it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that it has formed the basis of all subsequent philosophies. No one will challenge its force now, although the doctrine betrays signs of becoming somewhat "attenuated," as the doctors call it, in its passage through the ages. It is in fact much easier to admit an obligation than to pay it. At this period, I am told, men of business reckon up their losses and gains and before beginning the business of a new year, take pains to determine their exact financial position. How many, I wonder, have had the courage to sit down and with equal care endeavour to reckon up accounts of vaster and more enduring importance, and by a rigorous introspection to determine on which side the soul's balance lies! After a fashion, of course, it is done by all of us, and that without subjecting ourselves to overmuch trouble or inconvenience either material or spiritual. We find no difficulty every Sunday morning in enrolling ourselves among the "miserable sinners," but I fancy, many of us, if called upon for details, might find it objectionable and perhaps even impossible to enumerate particular sins of which the general confession falls so regularly and glibly from our lips. The Catholic Church has always indicated the duty of introspection in her own way, and the first two acts of the sacrament of Penance, as defined by the Council of Trent, are an elaborate safeguard for its due observance. It is possible, however, that artificial methods of this kind may induce a habit of mechanical self-examination, which defeat the purpose for which they were instituted. Mr. Ruskin, whose teaching seems to me more closely allied to that of the Greek philosophers than the admirers of his original genius are prepared to admit, is strenuous in his efforts to combat any vagueness or laxity of mental discipline among his followers. So hard are some of his sayings, that I sometimes wonder if the master always practises himself the precepts he enforces with such enchanting eloquence. "Do not think vaguely about it," he says. "Take pen and paper and write down as accurate a description of yourself as you can, with the date on it. If you dare not do so, find out why you dare not, and try to get strength enough of heart to look yourself fairly in the face, in mind as well as in body. I do not doubt but that the mind is a less pleasant thing to look at than the face, and for that very reason it needs more looking at; so always have two mirrors on your toilet-table, and see that with proper care you dress body and mind before them daily."

A hard saying this for the young girls to whom the Master, solicitous for the future mothers of the race, has addressed his tenderest counsels, his loftiest and most inspiring appeals. And yet I doubt not, that, to those who, in patient persistence on his teaching, perform in all faithfulness this toilet of soul as well as of body, remains great reward in a beauty against which old Time shall launch his shafts in vain. A beauty not gained without labour, for not until the lack is discovered do we really desire to obtain anything. Only to those who desire is given the attributes of the perfect woman, and what perfection is hers!

"A countenance in which did meet  
Sweet records, promises as sweet;



The reason firm, the temperate will,  
Endurances, foresight, strength, and skill;  
And when Prince Fortunatus comes,  
as come he does, to every true sleeping  
beauty, it shall not be to find her  
without dower. Not to her only is his kiss  
the summons to a new life, but for him also  
it is the awakening of undreamed powers  
quicken and sustained by her gracious  
nature, responsive only to her true womanly  
influences. And so, to quote again our  
favourite bard in still another sense:—

"The idea of her life shall sweetly creep  
Into his study of imagination,  
And every lovely organ of her life  
Shall come appared in more precious habit,  
More moving-delicate and full of life,  
Into the eye and prospect of his soul."

It is a god-gift, young ladies, this sceptre  
of womanhood which has been placed in  
your hands, not to be swayed lightly, or  
save in a good cause. Yours is the dower  
of a Princess; only a Prince can lawfully  
claim your hand; only to a throne has  
he a right to lead you. Do you remember  
those lines of Coventry Patmore's which  
Ruskin wishes every girl in England to  
learn?

"Ah, wasteful woman!—she who may  
On her sweet self set her own price,  
Knowing he cannot choose but pay—  
How has she cheapened Paradise!  
How given for naught her priceless gift,  
How spoil'd the bread and spill'd the wine,  
Which, spent with due respectful thrift,  
Had made brutes men, and men divine!"

It was not my intention to conclude like  
this with a sort of pulpit discourse but  
there is something in the depression of  
Christmas which, as it sends some people  
to the whisky bottle, drives others to ser-  
mons and soda water. Life would be  
tolerable but for its amusements and, but  
for the general artificial attempts to emulate  
in an alien land the natural jollity of a  
home festival, a Merry Christmas might be  
possible even in Shanghai; at present it is  
not. And then in company with my neigh-  
bours the house is draped in dismal wreaths  
and trappings supposed to be indicative of  
a feast but really suggestive of a funeral,  
and all these things are depressing. Let  
me add to the general gloom by inflicting  
on a too indulgent public a few halting  
verses:—

#### HOW SHARP THE THORNS!

How sharp the thorns that guard the furze's  
flower,  
That with its gold the heath adorns.  
Low lurking in the rose's bower,  
How sharp the thorns!  
Sharp thorns shall gall their feet that strive  
and fret  
Up Duty's narrow, toilsome way;  
But sharper pleasure's path beset  
At closing day.  
Choose we in youth the thorns we see alway,  
Naught heeding this world's scorns;  
So age may sigh not, well-a-day!  
The rose has fallen now for aye,  
How sharp the thorns!

#### THE PROJECTED RAILWAY FROM KOWLOON TO CANTON.

FORMALLY APPROVED BY THE VICEROY.

His Excellency the Viceroy has approved  
the scheme for making a railway be-  
tween Hongkong and Canton, and it now  
only needs the confirmation of the Peking  
authorities, to whose favourable consid-  
eration His Excellency has strongly recom-  
mended it, the Commission His Excel-  
lency had appointed to enquire into the  
feasibility of the proposed line having  
reported that, as altered by them,  
there will be no interference with  
graves, private property, or public works;  
that it will be a great benefit to the coun-  
try through which it runs, and that the peo-  
ple generally will welcome its introduction.  
Its Hongkong terminus is to be at Samshui  
Pu, near the Cosmopolitan Dock; thence it  
is to be carried to Shingchun, Pukek, and  
Shihlung, passing through T'angtauah and

Changping. From Shihlung or Shekloong  
it crosses the river at Niushektong, goes  
on through the Liang family's village,  
Tangha, Tungchungtau and Shiktze'aa,  
where it again crosses the river to Tatuntsan  
and Siukai; passing to the back of Sintang,  
it comes out on the river and enters the  
Pwanyu district at Nankang, then passing to  
the back of the Polo Temple and the Niusan  
Batteries it comes out at the Wuyungmarket  
town, and is carried across the Sze-pe'i-ti  
to the south-east corner of the city of  
Canton, having its terminus at the Tien-  
tsin Matow, the newly constructed official  
wharf. Its length will be 380 li in all, or  
about 127 miles.

The railway is to be constructed under  
the same conditions as the Kaiping and  
Tientsin line, foreigners being excluded  
from holding shares.—Daily Press.

#### JAMES' SUBMARINE SENTRY.

The inventor who discovers any appliance  
which is of practical utility to seafaring  
men deserves well of all those who go down  
to the sea in ships. Such an invention is  
James' Submarine Sentry and Patent  
Sounding Machine. This is an automatic  
contrivance which is most useful in localities  
that are insufficiently surveyed or during  
the prevalence of fog when the captain of  
a vessel cannot be sure of his position.  
The machine, which is enclosed in a box  
and takes up little room, is placed on the  
after part of the deck close to the stern.  
It consists of a drum upon which are wound  
47 fathoms of strong wire. To the drum  
is attached a cylinder on which is marked in  
black and red the number of fathoms of  
wire paid out over the stern, the red being  
for distances over 33 fathoms. There is a  
bell also which gives the alarm when the  
sinker touches the ground. When the ap-  
paratus is in use a sinker is attached to the  
wire which passes over a pulley attached  
to the rail. This sinker is made of wood  
and consists of planks about three  
feet long and six inches broad dove-  
tailed together somewhat in the shape of an  
inverted V. At one end of this is a galvanized  
iron rod and a weight sufficiently heavy  
to keep the sinker at a certain angle  
and it is so regulated that it automatically  
adapts itself to the requirements of the  
different speeds, the depth being constant  
no matter what the speed of the vessel.  
Supposing the machine is set for 18 fathoms,  
the sinker goes under water directly the  
vessel has any way on her, and it sinks to  
18 fathoms. So long as there is no bottom  
at that depth, there is a loud whirr of the  
wire through the tension and the vibration  
caused by its cutting through the water.  
This whirr can be heard from the bridge,  
and the officer on duty knows that the ship  
is still in deep water. Should the water  
shoal to 18 fathoms the rod at the lower  
end of the sinker touches the ground, and  
releases a bolt, which causes the sinker to  
turn over and come to the surface. As soon  
as the strain is off the wire, which happens  
directly the bar touches bottom, the bell  
attached to the machine on deck rings, and  
the whirr ceases, thus giving the officer on  
watch double warning of shoaling water. The  
machine can also be used with equal effect by  
sailing vessels and for taking ordinary  
soundings. It has been highly recommend-  
ed by masters of numerous steamers, and  
Commander Alfred Carpenter, R.N., of the  
Hydrographical Department of the Admir-  
alty writes very highly of it and has recom-  
mended it for use by the Indian navy.

One of these machines is on board the  
Owfa and Captain Thomson very obliging-  
ly showed it to our representative and gave  
him a practical exhibition of its working.  
We learn that some of the United States'  
naval officers have written to the Navy  
Department at Washington strongly advo-  
cating its introduction into the U.S. navy.

#### THE NAMOA PIRACY.

THE ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

At the Police Court, yesterday morning,  
before the Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, Li A  
Loi, 41, tailor; Chau Chui Yen, 36, smug-  
gler; Chan Choa Leung, 32, no occupa-  
tion; and Leung A Shin, 40, boatman,  
were charged, with others not in custody,  
with piratically, feloniously, wilfully, and  
maliciously killing and slaying Captain T.  
G. Pocock, master of the British steamer  
Namoa; C. M. Petersen, a passenger; and  
a Malay quartermaster; and also with  
feloniously stealing money and jewellery  
and clothing, valued at \$55,000, the prop-  
erty of the passengers and crew of the  
British steamer Namoa, on the 10th inst.,  
on board the said steamer then on the  
high seas.

Inspector Stanton prosecuted.

No evidence was taken, and on the  
application of Inspector Stanton, the ac-  
cused were remanded till Tuesday, the  
23rd inst.—Daily Press, 19th December.

#### THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE SILVER QUESTION.

We have been requested by the Bi-  
metallic League to publish the following  
Declaration:—

With a view to remove some misappre-  
hensions as to the relation of the recently  
passed United States Silver Act to the  
general question of International Bimetallism,  
the Council of the Bimetallic League  
think it advisable to issue the following  
declaration.

Although wide publicity has been given  
to the objects of the League, an impression  
seems to prevail in some quarters, that the  
result aimed at by Bimetallism is merely  
to raise the price of silver and consequen-  
tly the value of the rupee. The recent  
silver legislation in the United States  
having to some extent produced this result,  
it has been assumed that bimetallicists have  
now practically achieved their aim. This  
assumption the Council of the League  
most emphatically repudiate.

The real and avowed object of the Bime-  
tallic League is to secure the opening of the  
mints of the leading commercial nations of  
the world, to the unrestricted coinage of  
silver and gold at a fixed ratio, thus establish-  
ing a parity between the two metals and  
consequently a par of exchange between all  
commercial communities, whereas the United  
States Silver Act represents only individual  
action. This Act is undoubtedly a valuable  
and substantial step towards the utilisation  
of silver as money. It does not, however,  
establish an open mintage of silver: it pro-  
vides only for the monetisation of a certain  
limited quantity, without imparting an inter-  
national character as money to the metal.

Since the Silver Act came into operation,  
the fluctuations in the gold price of Silver  
and in the rates of exchange with silver-  
using countries, have become intensified.  
It cannot be too clearly understood that a  
rapid rise in the value of silver, if it be  
not founded on a permanent basis, as ad-  
vocated by the League, must inevitably  
unsettle and dislocate trade quite as much  
as a rapid fall.

The disturbances, complications, and  
losses to our Eastern export and import  
trade, due to these fluctuations, have been  
greatly aggravated to the merchant since  
the recent United States legislation, through  
the action of speculators in silver, and  
however much the spinner, manufacturer  
or producer may gain from a rising ex-  
change, material fluctuations constitute an  
evil for him also, and prove exceedingly  
harassing, interfering, as they invariably  
do, with the even flow of business.

Bimetallism aims at the prevention of  
such dislocations, and until it is established  
internationally the liability of exchange to  
extreme fluctuations is inevitable.

Whenever the London money market is  
distressed and perplexed by the withdrawal



of even small quantities of gold, and by apprehensions as to further demands, coupled with serious doubts as to the sufficiency of future supplies of that metal, the necessity of fixing an international ratio between gold and silver so as to make both metals available for Bank reserves becomes strikingly apparent. It cannot be denied that this would provide an adequate supply of money available for international purposes and for the internal transactions of the Kingdom. Grave dangers would thus be averted.

The comparative monetary ease at present enjoyed in France from her double reserves of gold and silver illustrates the relief we might expect from such a course, while the humiliation of our present position, and the risks involved in carrying on the expanding trade of this great Empire on the contracted and contracting basis of gold alone, are forcibly described in the following passage from the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons in April last:—

"I have always looked upon silver and gold not as antagonistic to each other, not as being articles the price of one of which would necessarily fall when the other rose, but I have looked upon them rather as partners who together were doing the work of the currency of the world. Allusion has been made to the rate of discount in connection with the scarcity of gold; but such allusion confuses capital and currency. The alleged scarcity of gold has to me another meaning. I think that the amount of gold used as currency is extremely small to bear the enormous burden which is put upon it. I admit that, as interested in the commerce and monetary system of this country, I feel a kind of shame that on the occasion of £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 of gold being taken from this country to Brazil or any other country, it should immediately have the effect of causing a monetary alarm throughout the country."

This is the view held by the Bimetallic League, whose aim, as already mentioned, is to secure the opening of the mints of the leading commercial nations to the unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at a fixed ratio. By this means a par of exchange would be secured; the two metals would acquire an international character as money, and would move freely from nation to nation according to the requirements of the various markets, whilst prices and wages in all countries would be adjusted by a common standard.

HENRY HUCKES GIBBS,  
President.

H. R. GREENFELL,  
Chairman of General Council.

ROBERT BARCLAY,  
Chairman of Executive Council.

ABRAHAM HAWORTH,  
Hon. Treasurer.

HENRY MCNIEL,  
General Secretary.

21st November, 1890.

#### WE CAN ONLY SAY THAT HIS INITIALS ARE "J. D."

When a woman travels ten miles merely to ask a few questions we may assume that her curiosity is excited.

In the year 1883, a story went forth from Leverstock Green, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, which aroused great interest in all the region thereabout. People came from various directions to enquire into the matter; what was alleged to have occurred had to do mostly with one man. If the story turned out to be true some good was likely to come of it; if false, it would only put the community more on their guard against all sorts of wild rumours. Among the women who were bound to get at the foundation of it was one from St. Albans and a cook from Langley.

How strangely things work out in this queer world. Seven years have passed and the facts are now to become generally public for the first time. It appears that about the first of January, 1883, an old resident of the place above named was said, and commonly believed, to be in a dying condition.

For five months an able and clever physician had been attending him constantly; no medical man could have done more. His ailment was decided to be gout and rheumatism, which are now held to be practically the same malady differently located.

Well, this began back in July, 1882. As time ran along the patient grew worse. The doctor's ability and experience didn't seem to count. The sufferer's ankles, feet, and hands became badly swollen. We all know this must have been a scary symptom because that the fluids of his body (and the body is nearly all fluid anyway)—instead of being carried off as they naturally should be, were flowing over their channels and inundating the parts around them, just as a stream does after heavy rains.

The doctor said the danger of this state of things lay in the fact that when the water reached the heart or lungs it might end in sudden death. The cause of dropsy is the refusal of the kidneys to carry off the water; so much is plain. But what makes the kidneys strike work? We now know the reason of that. It is because they are partially paralysed by a poison in the blood, arising from undigested food in the stomach. In plain English, a chronic state of indigestion and dyspepsia was responsible for results which now threatened our unknown friend's life. It was reported—and of its truth there isn't a doubt—that his abdomen was blown like a bladder on account of the water which soaked all through his flesh. In conversation a few weeks ago, he said "All my friends now looked on me as a dying man."

And reasonably enough too; for what chance is there for a man who is gradually drowning in this way?—For that is what it was—drowning and nothing else in the world. Medicine appeared to be of no use, and the physician suggested that possibly the poor man might be benefitted if he could go away from home and try the baths, mineral waters, and change of scene and air.—But nobody believed in that plan, and in honest truth, it is hardly likely that the wise physician believed in it himself. At all events the idea wasn't put into practice.

About this time the patient's wife happened to be in the shop of a chemist at Hemel Hempstead, and he gave her a little book, a sort of small pamphlet, and said she might like to read it. She did read it, and found in it a full description of the very complaint that was fast sending her husband to his grave, and also the name of what was asserted to be a remedy for it. After some trouble she got him to consent to try it, and sent for a bottle. He began, and kept it up for four months, taking twenty-six bottles altogether. At the end of that time he was a well, sound man, and is so to-day. The whole neighbourhood was amazed. His recovery, when he had been looked upon as no better than a dead man, set tongues wagging all around the country. He now says: "I should not have been here now, if it had not been for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup."

Our friend requests us not to publish his full name, but says we may print his initials, which are "J. D." Address: Leverstock Green, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. He will answer letters.

(2) 2, 9 & 16ja 338

#### BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, the wife of Mr. S. VOELKEL, of a daughter.

At Makalee Terrace, on the 31st December, the wife of W. H. ANDERSON, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

At the German Consulate and afterwards at the Union Church by the Rev. E. Faber, HERMANN SILEM to AMALIE J. O. HOFIG of Grabow, by Stettin, Germany.

On the 12th November at Grange, Banffshire, Scotland, by the Rev. James Stockdale, assisted by the Rev. James Lumsden, and by the Rev. F. F. Starbuck, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, WALTER JENNINGS MILLES, M.D., F.R.C.S., Eng., of Shanghai, son of the Rev. Thomas Milles, of Yalding, Kent, to ELIZABETH MURRAY LESLIE, daughter of Alexander Francis Leslie, Esq., Braco, Banffshire, Scotland.

At the Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. Lee Hamilton, FRANK LLEWELLYN WARREN, Chief Engineer, Im-

perial Chinese Navy, to JANE, 2nd daughter of the late Thomas GIBSON, of Carlbury, County Durham, England. No cards.

#### PASSENGERS.

##### DEPARTED.

Per str. *Yokohama Maru*, for Nagasaki—Père M. Bertrand. For Kobe—Mr. F. Carneiro. For Yokohama—Mr. Yamamouchi. For Fusan—Mr. and Mrs. Chang.

Per str. *Ichang*, for Ningpo—Mrs. Ivy. Per str. *Djemnah*, for Hongkong—Mrs. C. W. Wrightson, Commander Rogers R.N., Dr. Jamieson, Messrs. W. W. Clifford and C. Boutier. For Singapore—Mr. J. J. C. Watson. For Colombo—Mr. E. Verand. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. E. Villard and 2 children, Messrs. Hayllar and G. Pilkington.

Per str. *Peking*, for Hongkong—Miss Fawcett and Mr. Court.

##### ARRIVED.

Per str. *Pekin*, from London—Misses Radford, Turner, Elsie May, Porter, Pook, Rayner and Sange, Messrs. Gompert and Houlston. From Brindisi—Messrs. Yamakoff and Pavloff. From Bombay—Mr. Wiseman. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Messrs. Hulce, C. Ross and J. L. Niven.

Per str. *Preussen*, from Bremen—Mr. and Mrs. Ruhstatter, Mrs. Harms and children, Messrs. L. Ideler and C. Nissen. From Genoa—Messrs. Schroers and A. Nielsen. From Singapore—Mr. Böninger. From Hongkong—Messrs. Schutte, Strauss, Beerutsen and Moore.

Per str. *Saikio Maru*, from Japan—Mr. and Mrs. Lindholm and 3 children, Mrs. J. Strotzoff, Mrs. Ostolopoff, Mrs. Akimoff, Messrs. M. Montell, L. C. Hopkins, J. L. Jensen, S. Moutrie, E. V. Watterhoff, W. Hageman and 2 Japanese.

Per str. *Yangsé*, from Japan for Shanghai—Miss Williamson. Messrs. A. Baldossi, Fago and Hine. For Hongkong—Colonel Manduit. For Saigon—Mr. Kaval. For Haiphong—Mr. Feshitkawa. For Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Hamamoto. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Manlire, Mrs. Padin and child, Messrs. Matswoka, Vautier and Goldman.

Per str. *Kiangyü*, from Hankow—Mr. Ferrier.

Per str. *Yungching*, from Amoy—Mr. Bono.

Per str. *Ningpo*, from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Silberman.

Per str. *Chanyon*, from Hankow—Mr. Alcott.

Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, from Foochow—Mr. Parker.

Per str. *Haeting*, from Chefoo—Mr. Goh and Mrs. Fai.

Per str. *Ellia*, from Hankow—Mrs. Laurence and Mr. Dalton.

Per str. *Ichang*, from Ningpo—Mr. Emery.

Per str. *Ngankin*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Hague.

Per str. *Taku*, from Foochow—Commander Rogers and Mr. A. Coates.

Per str. *W. Cores de Vries*, from Hankow—Mr. Laidrich.

Per str. *Amoy*, from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Bowers and Mr. Siarp.

Per str. *Taiwo*, from Hankow—Messrs. F. T. Kniffier, H. S. Nicholson and G. Lock.

Per str. *Kiangten*, from Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Momsen.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, from Hankow—Mr. Haerndon.

Per str. *Kowshing*, from Ningpo—Rev. Symons.

##### LEAVING.

Per str. *Sutlej* for Hongkong—Messrs. Cornstock, A. W. Osborne, Balussi, Tong Kew-hing and Jas. McDonald.

**JOSEPH CILLOTT'S**  
**STEEL PENS**  
-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS, 1878-

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

of 33

13th April, 1887.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 1st January, 1891.

**PIECE GOODS.**—The trade has again been on a very restricted scale this week, which, in fact, practically comprises only the past three days, as several holidays have intervened since my last report. The Banks on resuming business on the 29th ulto, dropped rates nearly three farthings and they have since been weak; this of course has had the effect of making holders still firmer, while the natives are so confident of much higher sterling rates in the near future, and presumably lower prices for goods, that they prefer to wait, unless an opportunity offers of investing a little unemployed capital at safe prices. The daily reports have contained details of quite a respectable amount of business lately, but on closer examination a great deal turns out to be transactions of weeks and months ago, which the buyers are now publishing for some object of their own probably, the market really being very quiet, but nominally unchanged. The Tientsin dealers, as usual at this time of the year, have funds to invest, but are apparently waiting for confirmatory news of the favourable reports recently received of that market and expected in a few days. Clearances have continued satisfactory, and payment has been made for considerable quantities of goods which, however, are still left on storage.

An appalling calamity, having some little effect on this trade, occurred early on Christmas morning. The steamer *Shanghai* left this the previous day for the River Ports, with about 1,600 packages of Piece Goods and Yarns, but was burnt to the water's edge before reaching Wuhu. Over 300 passengers, including two Sz-chuen merchants and one from Kiukiang, are said to have perished, and the whole cargo, which was uninsured, has been lost. This, coming on an altogether unsatisfactory season for Hankow traders, has already had the effect of closing two native Banks there and it is feared that more will follow, consequently confidence is much shaken and facilities for doing business considerably curtailed.

**Grey Shirtings.**—8.4 lbs.—Sales of over 20,000 pieces from first hands have come to light this week and it is probable that this is considerably under the mark. Quotations remain the same, namely:—*Blue Elephant* £1.22, *Woman* and *Phoenix* £1.30, *Blue Globe* £1.32, *Red Cash* £1.33/37½, *Two Flag* £1.45, *Blue Joss* £1.60, *Dog and Swan* £1.64—and *Blue Dragon* and *Five Men* £1.77½. There has been plenty of enquiry but buyers want the goods too cheap. At auction rates are distinctly steady. It is since rumoured that some large lines have been placed on the basis of £1.35 for *Red 2 Lion and Flag*, but this needs confirmation.

**Light Weights.**—No private transactions are reported and at auction there is not much change, but perhaps a firmer tendency for the lighter goods.

**Heavy Weights.**—About 20,000 pieces are again reported this week, including—*Red Mandarin* £1.81, *Lee Tai Boat* £1.87, *Kylin* £2.02½, in 10-lb. *Red Horse Head* A £2.04 for 9.12-lb. and *John Bull* 三條 £2.10 and *Tai Wo Stag* £2.20 for 11-lbs. Prices at auction have an upward tendency.

12-lbs., 36-in.—At the close of last week sales were reported of about 12,000 pieces good quality, namely—*Soldier P* £2.25, *Two Men* £2.29/30, *Soldier M* £2.40, and *Man and Stork* £2.42½, which make quotations for these look steady.

**White Shirtings.**—61 reed.—There seems to be a fair demand at low prices, but the only transactions that have taken place seem to be a few more *Standing Stag* at £1.48½, and *Red Bear* at £1.62½. Buyers are beginning to pay up a little better at auction.

72 reed.—Sales have been made of *Dragon* and *Phoenix* at £1.85, and *Unicorn* No. 1 at £2.19, auction prices being steady.

**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—There is a better demand for good Mexicans for Foochow, but prices are too low to induce business, the only transactions mentioned being: A *Moon chop* at £1.03, *Tai-wei Red Stag* No. 2 £1.22½ and *ditto* No. 1 £1.28½. There is a slightly firmer feeling apparent, and prices will probably advance somewhat.

8-lbs.—Nothing reported, the only business being in special chois.

Sales of 11,000 pieces *Bombay* 6-lbs. are published at £1.06½ for *Sassoon's Red Dragon* and *Red Eagle*.

**Jeans.**—In Dutch makes a further 1,500 pieces *Stork* are reported at £1.62½, no sales from first hands having been made in the others.

**Drills.**—Sales of *Beaver* at £2.00 and *John Bull* at £2.20 are reported in English manufactures, and some 5,000 pieces *Dutch* at an average price of £2.00 for *Dragon*, *Linn* and *Stag* choys. American are not represented, the market being dull.

**Sheetings.**—With the exception of a sale of 6,000 pieces 15-lb. *Bombay* make at £2.30, there is nothing to report.

**Cotton Yarn.**—English.—The market remains very quiet but there are signs of an enquiry springing up.

*Bombay.*—A small business in No. 20s at slightly weaker rates is all to report, Nos. 10s and 16s continuing neglected. Sales amount to 924 bales, as follows:—

No. 16s., 96 bales—*Vithaldas* £53½.

No. 20s.—828 bales—*Okeduketai* £53, *Lukmidass* and *Mahaluzmee* £54½, *Union* and *Britannia* £55, *Wadia* £55½, *Venishunker Ring* £55½, and *Mule* £55, *Sun Mill*, *Jomshed* and *Currumbhoy* £56, *David* £57½, *James Greaves*, *Tra Carrier* and *Wine Porter* £57½, and *Comnught* £58½.

**Fancy Goods.**—There has not been so much enquiry this week for "spot" cargo, but a good many indents for specialties continue to go through, chiefly in *Plain* and *Figured Cotton Lastings*. Prints are only saleable in certain shades and designs, the old fashioned ones being entirely neglected. Good *Velvets* are still wanted and would command firm prices. *Turkey Reds* are going off well, but only in the heavier weights.

**Woolens.**—Prices have gone rather irregularly at auction this week. The lower qualities of *Camlets* are perhaps a trifle steadier but best makes are weak again. Heavy quantities still continue to be forced off but it is satisfactory to notice that the deliveries keep pace fairly well. *Long Ells* are steady on the whole at public sale, but privately the price of *V Soutel* has been dropped to £4.72½, about 300 pieces being taken at that. *Lastings* are in rather better demand and a sale of 1,000 pieces *Drug* and *Stork* No. 12 is reported at £7.35 less 1% *Spanish Stripes* are weak and drooping under the pressure of the excessive quantities put up at auction.

**Metals and Miscellaneous.**—From Mr. Alex. Bieffeld's Weekly Report of 31st December:—Since issue of my last circular, dated the 19th instant, business has been interfered with by the Christmas holidays, and transactions have been of little importance.

**12 AD.**—Some 300 tons L.B., "spot," have been re-sold by natives at £3.80 to £3.82½. To arrive, there is no demand, and offers for delivery after Chinese New Year do not meet with holders' views.

**PIG IRON.**—100 tons *Middleborough* have been settled, "to arrive," at £17.75.

**NAIROAD IRON** has remained neglected, and *Schiers* is being sold by natives at £1.85.

**IRON WIRE.**—Values have given way about one mace per picul all round.

**OLD IRON.**—Sales to arrive are reported of 20 tons *Liverpool Horse-shoes*, December-January shipment, at £1.55, London at £1.50, and 100 tons *Bar Cuttings* at £1.57½. At auction 50 tons *Scrap Iron* were sold at 78½ cands.

**TINPLATES** are arriving under contract at £3.60, and being retailed by natives at £3.90 to £4. Some 350 boxes decorated were sold at £6.20.

**BAMBOO STEEL AND SPALTER.**—Values are fairly maintained.

**STRAITS TIN.**—There is but a small business doing under this heading no speculative demand, with stocks of about 5,000 slabs.

**COPPER AND YELLOW METAL SHEATHING** remain unchanged. A parcel of some 50 piculs old *Yellow Metal* was sold at £10.50.

*Japan Copper*, nothing doing.

**CANAGON WOOD.**—The cargo ex *Neptune*, consisting of 4,000 piculs *Wood* and 1,600 piculs *Rattan*, was sold during the week at an

advance on last quotation.

**MATCHES.**—Nothing of any consequence has occurred under this heading.

**WINDOW GLASS.**—Arrivals under contract are heavy, and there is no fresh business on record.

**NEEDLES.**—Sales reported are:—25 cases, ea. 250 mille, *Crown chop*, 2/0, 3/0, 1/4, 1/6, at £55; 25 cases 2/0, 3/0, 1/4, and 25 cases 2/0, 3/0, 1/6, ea. 100 mille, at £23.75.

**DYES AND COLORS.**—At auction sales have been made of 800 tins, ea. 8 oz., *Scarlet*, 3 *R Town chop*, at 8½ and—; 1,300 tins at 9½ cands.; 400 bottles, ea. 2 oz., at 5½ cands.; 1,300 tins, ea. 8 oz., *Powder Green*, at 4½ cands.; 2,200 bottles, ea. 2 oz., *Crystal Green*, *Eagle chop*, at 4½ cands.; and privately 10 cases *Emerald Green* were placed at £20.50.

**BUTTONS.**—20 cases *New patterns* No. 3/5 are reported done at £12, and at auction 15 cases *Enamelled* No. 5 plated were cleared at £21.

**STEARIN CANDLES.**—At auction sales were made of 125 boxes 8 oz., at £1.10; 350 boxes 9 oz., at £1.15, 150 boxes 10 oz., at £1.22½, and 150 boxes 14 oz., at £1.62½.

**BERLIN WOOL.**—20 cases assorted are reported done at 75 cands. per lb.

**COTTON BALL THREAD.**—5 cases, ea. 100 packages, assorted, 12 oz., have been done at £24.50.

**PRINTED TOWELS.**—Further sales of printed have been done at 34 cands. for 15 by 30 inches.

**WORK TABLETS.**—A sale of 115 cases has been made at 65 cands., and 25 cases have been placed at 67½ cands.

**Kerosene Oil.**—Arrivals since 24th instant are:—216,000 cases *Devoes* and 66,000 cases *Russian*, and cargoes on the way and loading from New York foot-up to 1,140,000 cases, with stocks of 420,000 cases *Devoes* and 200,000 cases *Russian* (including above arrivals.) The market has a downward tendency, and quotations are nominally £1.15 for *Russian* and £1.25 for *Devoes*.

**Opium.**—Closing quotations:—*Malwa new* £372, old 335; *Patna 332*, new £360; *Bouares* £344, and new 346.

## EXPORTS.

**Silk.**—From Messrs. Cromie & Burkill's circular of 31st December:—London telegrams dated 30th report market dull. Deliveries for the month 800 bales of China.

**RAW SILKS.**—During the week under review a large business has developed and 1,600 bales have changed hands. The prices are about the same as in my last circular but Chinese are now bidding for an advance. The present mail carries about 1,000 bales.

**TSATLEES.**—Figure with nearly 1,000 bales in the week's settlements. Blue Elephants were paid £355 and Mountain No. 4 £305.

**HANGCHOWS.**—No business yet.

**TAYSAAMS.**—Purchases consist of about 250 bales, the bulk of which are Kabings and the remainder 9 x 12 Moss.

**YELLOW SILKS.**—Continue in favour and about 250 piculs have found buyers. Fooyungs are quoted £210 to 211½ and Shantung

Gold Lion have been settled at £285, Szechong at £170.

Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, from the 23d to the 30th December 1890, total up to 300 bales of White silks, 460 piculs of Yellow silks and 9 piculs of Wild silks.

**RE-REELS.**—Nothing doing.

**WILD SILKS.**—Only 50 bales have been settled. Prices unchanged.

**WASTE SILKS.**—Market continues quiet. A sale of 300 piculs Szechuen Frisonnets at £27 is reported.

**SHANTUNG PONGEES.**—No market.

Purchase include:—**TSATLEES.**—Blue Elephant £355, Green Elephant £305, Beautiful Woman II £355, Bird "Chun-ling" £322½, Almond Flower Szechong £307½, Almond Flower Szechong £292½, Gold Lion £305, Gold Kili £285. **TAYSAAMS.**—Wh. Kah. Gold Lion I £305, Green Kahing M £282½ a 23½, 9/12 Moss Green Stock II £235. **YELLOW SILKS.**—Shantung Gold Lion £285, Tungloh £230, Meeyang £212½ a 217½, Fooyung £210 a 211½, Szechong £170. **WILD SILK.**—Tussah Raw £112½.

|                                   | 1890-91.    | 1889-90. | 1888-89. | 1887-88. | 1886-87. | 1885-86.     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| Settlements for this mail † ..... | about 1,600 | 2,900    | 1,300    | 500      | 750      | 1,000 bales. |
| for the season † .....            | 37,200      | 54,200   | 45,500   | 38,000   | 43,200   | 41,000 "     |
| Stock \$ .....                    | 14,800      | 10,000   | 3,000    | 12,000   | 9,750    | 9,500 "      |
| Total Arrivals \$ .....           | 52,000      | 64,200   | 48,500   | 50,000   | 53,000   | 50,500 "     |

† Exclusive of purchases for re-sale on this market.

\$ Including old Silk.

|                          | *England. | *France, &c. | Total Europe. | America. | India & Egypt. | Coast & Straits. | Grand Total    |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|----------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Export White Silk .....  | 3,147     | 18,210       | 21,357        | 2,307    | 608            | 676              | 24,948 bales.  |
| Yellow " .....           | 48        | 4,223        | 4,271         | 17       | 2,143          | 271              | 6,702 "        |
| Wild " .....             | 745       | 3,467        | 4,212         | 44       | ...            | 59               | 4,315 "        |
|                          | 3,940     | 25,900       | 29,840        | 2,368    | 2,751          | 1,006            | 35,965 "       |
| Against in 1889-90 ..... | 4,063     | 41,054       | 45,107        | 4,637    | 2,206          | 951              | 52,901 "       |
| „ 1888-89 .....          | 5,065     | 29,249       | 34,314        | 3,046    | 1,860          | 1,206            | 40,426 "       |
| Export—Waste Silk .....  | 7,953     | 21,656       | 29,609        | 100      | ...            | 73               | 29,782 piculs. |
| „ Cocoons .....          | 3,171     | 1,806        | 4,977         | 1,076    | 21             | 183              | 6,257 "        |

\* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also 926 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

„ 18 „ „ to Continent.

**Shares.**—The business of the week comprises Hongkong Bank, old cum new to Hongkong at 230 per cent. premium for 25th June, and 263 for 25th instant, and old ex new at 218 per cent. premium, exchange 71½, Taku Tugs at T. £49, Canton Insurances at \$118, China Fires at \$98, Straits Fires at \$15½, Co-operative Cargo-boats at \$37½, Hall & Hiltz at \$21, Trust & Loans, ordinary, at \$14 and 13½, Major Brothers at \$52, Hor-e Biazars at \$5½, New Electrics at \$90, Imuris Min-s at \$11½ to 14½ cash, 13½ for 31st March, 14½ and 15, exchange 71½, 15, exchange 73, 16 for 31st instant, 15, exchange 73, and 15½ for 25th April, and Raubs at \$1.20.

**Exchange.**—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 4s. 8½d. Bank Bills, demand, 4s. 9d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 10d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 4s. 10½d.; 6 months' sight, 4s. 10½d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 4s. 10½d., 6 months' sight, 4s. 10½d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 5 93; Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 6.17, 6 months' sight, 6.20. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 4.98. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 53½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, per cent. discount 27½; Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 28½. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, 72½ a 72½ Private Bills, 30 days' sight, 72. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 306½. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 307½. Bullion—Gold Bars, Peking, 98 touch, £207 00. Silver Bars, £111.00. Mexican dollars, £73 275. Carolus dollars, £83.00. Copper Cash, 1,330. Native Interest, mace 1.5 0. Bar Silver in London, per oz 48½.

## DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morris & Fergusson's Circular.)

| December   | Bar Silver<br>#oz in<br>L'don. | ON LONDON.     |          |             |          |                |          |                |          | FRANCE.                    |           | GER-            | N. YK            | HONG- | YOKO- | INDIA.          |
|------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------|-------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|-------|-------|-----------------|
|            |                                | T/T Transfers. |          | Bank 4 m/s. |          | Credits 4 m/s. |          | Doc'ty. 4 m/s. |          | Francs 4 m/s.<br>and 6 do. |           | 4 m/s.<br>Priv. | Doc'ty<br>4 m/s. | KONG. | T/T.  | Rup'es.<br>T/T. |
|            |                                | Lowest.        | Highest. | Lowest.     | Highest. | Lowest.        | Highest. | Lowest.        | Highest. | Lowest.                    | Highest.  |                 |                  |       |       |                 |
| 29th ..... | 47½                            | 4.8½           | 4.8½     | 4.9½        | 4.9½     | 4.10½          | 4.10½    | 4.10½          | 4.10½    | 6.13/6.16                  | 6.13/6.16 | 4.95            | 84½              | 27½   | 72½   | 307             |
| 30th ..... | 47½                            | 4.8            | 4.8      | 4.9½        | 4.9½     | 4.10           | 4.10     | 4.10½          | 4.10½    | 6.12/6.15                  | 6.12/6.15 | 4.94            | 84½              | 27½   | 72½   | 307             |
| 31st ..... | 47½                            | 4.8½           | 4.8½     | 4.9½        | 4.9½     | 4.10½          | 4.10½    | 4.10½          | 4.10½    | 6.13/6.16                  | 6.13/6.16 | 4.95            | 84½              | 27½   | 72½   | 306½            |
| 2nd Jan.   | 48½                            | 4.8½           | 4.8½     | 4.10        | 4.10     | 4.10½          | 4.10½    | 4.10½          | 4.10½    | 6.17/6.20                  | 6.17/6.20 | 4.93            | 83½              | 27½   | 72½   | 306½            |

## AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 1st January, 1891 comprised the following Goods:—

|                          | For the week. |         | Previous week. |         | Corresponding week<br>last year. |         | For the week.         |         | Previous week. |         | Corresponding week<br>last year. |         |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|
|                          | pcs.          | against | pcs.           | against | pcs.                             | against | pcs.                  | against | pcs.           | against | pcs.                             | against |
| Grey Shirtings .....     | 22,260        |         | 23,725         |         | 35,792                           |         | Velvets .....         |         |                |         |                                  |         |
| White Shirtings .....    | 7,950         |         | 9,450          |         | 3,600                            |         | Velveteens .....      |         |                |         |                                  |         |
| T-Cloths .....           | 2,325         |         | 3,725          |         | 5,775                            |         | Cotton Yarn .....     |         |                | 5       |                                  | bbl.    |
| Drills, English .....    | 255           |         | 315            |         | 810                              |         | Complets .....        | 1,810   |                | 1,830   |                                  | 1,050   |
| Jeans .....              | 250           |         | 150            |         | 240                              |         | Long Ellis .....      | 700     |                | 540     |                                  | 440     |
| Sheetings, English ..... | 1,140         |         | 660            |         | 203                              |         | Leatings .....        | 420     |                | 420     |                                  | 540     |
| Turkey Reds .....        |               |         |                |         |                                  |         | Spanish Stripes ..... | 960     |                | 908     |                                  | 562     |

## PIECE GOODS.

At Nie-kee, 27th December—

**Cotton Prints.**—Assorted, 60 pieces; *Monster* £1.06½.

**Bateens.**—Assorted, 20 pieces; *Mandarin* £3.25½.

**Cotton Lastings.**—90 pieces; *Gentian*—White 3- tier £1.68 and *Gold Ship* £1.90.

**Printed Twills.**—Assorted, 180 pieces; *Butterfly* £0.85½ and *Jui* £0.91.

At Ta-ko, 30th December—

**Grey Shirtings.**—7-lbs.—1,100 pieces; *Steamer* £1.05½/05½ and *Gold Foh* No. 1 £1.14.

8.4-lbs.—3,050 pieces; *Man and Horse* £1.15/15½, *Silver Steamer* £1.28½/28½, *Blue Dragon* £1.54½/54½ and *Blue Fisherman* £1.60½. *Gold* No. 3 £1.41½, No. 2 £1.52½, No. 1 £1.59.

12-lbs.—170 pieces; *Blue Horse and Spear* £1.87½, *Man and Horse* No. 1 G.T. £2.00½/01.

**T-Cloths.**—7.4-lbs.—225 pieces; *Gold* B 3 £1.31½, B 2 £1.39, do. A1 £1.47.

8.4-lbs.—180 pieces; *Gold* B3 £1.60, do. B2 £1.66½, do. A1 £1.80½.



At N-ro, 31st December—

**Grey Shirtings.**—5-lbs.—300 pieces; Red Peacock \$0.78½.

8.4-lbs.—3,000 pieces; Black Tea Caddy XX \$1.29½. Blue 2 Duck \$1.31½. Blue 3 Duck \$1.59½. Red Crab \$1.38½. Blue Crab \$1.44½. Blue Bell \$1.61. Blue Tea Caddy DDD \$1.71½/71½. Blue 2 Tea Caddy \$1.78/78½.

10-lbs.—750 pieces; Green Dragon \$1.77½. Red Crab \$1.85, and Blue Tea Caddy DDD \$2.12.

11-lbs.—250 pieces; Blue Bell \$2.12½.

**White Shirtings.**—64-reed, 250 pieces; Red Tea Caddy \$1.35½, ditto. 72-reed, 250 pieces; Go'd Tea Caddy \$1.79½.**T-Cloths.**—8-lbs.—300 pieces; Red Tea Caddy \$1.25½.**Drills.**—English, 14-lbs.—75 pieces; Flying Dragon \$1.93½/93½.**Jeans.**—English, 8-lbs.—100 pieces; Tigers and Tree \$1.67½/68.**Embossed Velvet.** Assorted.—30 pieces; No chop \$0.67.

At Yuen-fong, 1st January—

**Grey Shirtings.**—6-lbs.—1,300 pieces; Lotus \$0.75½, Two Man \$0.79½/80.

7-lbs.—2,100 pieces; Blue Britannia \$1.09/09½. Blue 4-Sister \$1.13/13½. and Blue 3-Students \$1.20/20½.

8.4-lbs.—5,590 pieces; House \$1.11½/11½. Two Man \$1.13½/14. Blue Britannia \$1.16½/16½. Blue 3-Students \$1.29½/30. Blue 4-Sisters \$1.32. Blue Double Shield \$1.38/38½. Red Double Shield \$1.37½/37½. and Five Brothers \$1.70½.

10-lbs.—2,350 pieces; Blue Britannia \$1.60½/61. Red Britannia \$1.83½/84. Red 3-Students \$1.86½/86½. Red Emperor's Birthday \$1.88½/88½.

10.12-lbs.—450 pieces; Painted Britannia \$2.14/15.

11-lbs.—950 pieces; Painted 3-Students \$2.11½/11½.

12-lbs.—900 pieces; Loo Loo Tung \$1.96½. Nine Lions \$2.16½/11. and Soldier \$2.26½.

**White Shirtings.**—64-reed, 3,450 pieces; House bright \$1.37½/37½ do. dull \$1.37½/37½. Blue Double Lighthouse bright \$1.39½/40½. dull \$1.39/39½. Black and Gold 3-Students \$1.56.

72-reed—4,000 pieces; White and Gold 3-Students \$1.81/81½. Red 2 Sister \$1.80½. Red Double Lighthouse bright, \$1.82½ do. dull \$1.81½/81½. do. Star \$1.76. Red Gold Star, bright \$1.98½ and do. dull \$1.97½.

**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—970 pieces; Blue 3-Students \$1.00. Blue Lion \$1.15. Red Double Shield \$1.13½/13½. and Red 3-Students \$1.20½.

8-lbs.—650 pieces; Blue Lion \$1.26½. and Painted 3-Students \$1.53/54½.

**Sheetings.**—English.—14-lbs.—1,140 pieces; Lion on Cloud \$2.20½/20½. Old Man Head B \$2.27/28. do. A \$2.50½. and Nine Lion \$2.36½.**Drills.**—English, 14-lbs.—60 pieces; Britannia \$2.38.**Do.** do. 15-lbs.—120 pieces; Running Deer \$1.98½.**Jeans.**—English.—8-lbs.—150 pieces; Double Squirrel \$1.73/73½.

## AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

| Chops -                        | Scarlet.      | Ok. Blue. | Ok. Gentian. | Green, and N. Green. | Orange and Yellow. | Ash & Lav. | White. | Purple. | Black.   | *Brown & Mag. | Mauve.    | Lt. Gt. Mid. | Naive. Pos. |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|--------|---------|----------|---------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
|                                | Tls.          | Tls.      | Tls.         | Tls.                 | Tls.               | Tls.       | Tls.   | Tls.    | Tls.     | Tls.          | Tls.      | Tls.         |             |
| <b>Camlets.</b>                |               |           |              |                      |                    |            |        |         |          |               |           |              |             |
| Lighthouse, S.N.G. ...         | 9.77½         | 9.90/95   | 9.45/47½     | 10.22½               | 10.17½             | ...        | ...    | ...     | 9.10     | ...           | 9.52½/57½ | 9.45/47½     | 400         |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 160           | 60        | 100          | 10*                  | 20                 | ...        | ...    | ...     | 10       | ...           | 20        | 20*          |             |
| Ship, G.G.M. p. pc. ...        | 10.00         | 9.95      | 9.45         | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | 9.50         |             |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 20            | 10        | 10           | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | 10*          | 50          |
| 9 Old Man, S.S.H. ...          | 9.12½/15      | 9.17½     | 8.95/9.00    | 9.57½                | 9.37½              | ...        | ...    | ...     | 8.02½    | ...           | 9.37½/40  | 9.00         |             |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 160           | 80        | 80           | 10*                  | 20                 | ...        | ...    | ...     | 10       | ...           | 20        | 20*          | 400         |
| Loo Loo Toong, L.L.T. ...      | 8.40/42½      | 8.67½     | 8.25/27½     | ...                  | 8.62½              | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | 8.25         |             |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 30            | 20        | 20           | ...                  | 10                 | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | 10*          | 90          |
| Black Flag Chief, B.B.C. ...   | 7.95/97½      | 7.97½     | 7.67½        | ...                  | 7.92½              | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | 7.45         |             |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 30            | 20        | 20           | ...                  | 10                 | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | 10*          | 90          |
| Goose, C.V.H. p. pc. ...       | 8.90          | ...       | 8.61/63      | 9.00                 | 8.93               | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          | 100         |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 30            | ...       | 50           | 10*                  | 10                 | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          |             |
| Man & Horse, p. pc. ...        | 8.89/92       | ...       | 8.50/58      | 8.95                 | 9.15/19            | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | 9.12      | ...          | 280         |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 120           | ...       | 100          | 30*                  | 20                 | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | 10        | ...          |             |
| Bear, p. pc. ...               | 5.35          | ...       | 7.55/61      | 8.27½                | 8.14               | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          | 100         |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 40            | ...       | 40           | 10*                  | 10                 | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          |             |
| Double Deer p. pc. ...         | 7.86/91       | ...       | 7.37/38      | 7.79                 | 8.00               | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          | 100         |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 40            | ...       | 40           | 10*                  | 10                 | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          |             |
| Tai-koo Blue Dragon ...        | 9.27½         | 9.27½     | 9.37½        | ...                  | 9.20               | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          | 50          |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 20            | 10        | 10           | ...                  | 10                 | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          |             |
| Red Dragon, p. pc. ...         | 8.85          | 8.85      | 8.85         | 9.10                 | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          | 50          |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 20            | 10        | 10           | 10*                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          |             |
| Ni-kee Double Cock ...         | 8.67½         | 8.50      | 8.40         | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          | 50          |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 20            | 10        | 20           | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          |             |
| Thren Dog ...                  | 8.22½         | 8.02½     | 7.82½        | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          | 50          |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 20            | 10        | 20           | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          |             |
| <b>Long Ells.</b>              |               |           |              |                      |                    |            |        |         |          |               |           |              |             |
| Lighthouse, G.G.L. ...         | 4.98/5.01     | ...       | ...          | 5.34                 | 4.98               | ...        | ...    | 5.19    | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          | 200         |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 140           | ...       | ...          | 20*                  | 20                 | ...        | ...    | 20      | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          |             |
| Tiger Ring, C.P.H., p. pc. ... | 4.77/77½      | ...       | ...          | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          | 60          |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 60            | ...       | ...          | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          |             |
| Uicorn, H.D.B., p. pc. ...     | 4.68/69       | ...       | ...          | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          | 200         |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 200           | ...       | ...          | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          |             |
| Double Phoenix p. pc. ...      | 4.44/46       | ...       | ...          | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          | 100         |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 100           | ...       | ...          | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          |             |
| Buffalo Head, p. pc. ...       | 4.44/46       | ...       | ...          | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          | 200         |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 200           | ...       | ...          | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          |             |
| <b>Lastings.</b>               |               |           |              |                      |                    |            |        |         |          |               |           |              |             |
| Ship, G.G.R., p. pc. ...       | ...           | ...       | ...          | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | 8.65/70  | ...           | ...       | ...          | 200         |
| Sales, pos. ...                | ...           | ...       | ...          | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | 200      | ...           | ...       | ...          |             |
| 9 Old Man, F.F.R. p. pc. ...   | ...           | ...       | ...          | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | 6.77½/90 | ...           | ...       | 6.97½        | 120         |
| Sales, pos. ...                | ...           | ...       | ...          | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | 80       | ...           | ...       | 40           |             |
| Tiger, C.P.H., p. pc. ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | 8.32/33  | ...           | ...       | ...          | 100         |
| Sales, pos. ...                | ...           | ...       | ...          | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | 100      | ...           | ...       | ...          |             |
| <b>Spanish Stripes.</b>        |               |           |              |                      |                    |            |        |         |          |               |           |              |             |
| Britannia, T.T.B. p. yd. ...   | 0.43½         | 0.48½     | 0.42½        | ...                  | 0.41½              | 0.40       | ...    | 0.42½   | 0.47½    | ...           | ...       | 0.48/48½     | 126         |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 60            | 12        | 6            | ...                  | 6                  | 6*         | ...    | 6       | 6        | ...           | ...       | 24*          |             |
| Loo Loo Toong, L.L.T. ...      | 0.36½/37      | 0.45      | 0.38½/38½    | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | 0.43½    | ...           | ...       | ...          | 90          |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 42            | 6         | 36           | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | 6        | ...           | ...       | ...          |             |
| Elephant, C.P.H. p. pc. ...    | 0.41½/41½     | 0.39/39.3 | ...          | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | 0.40.8       | 120         |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 72            | 24        | ...          | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | 24*          |             |
| Single Phoenix, p. yd. ...     | 0.38.7/39.4   | 0.46      | 0.38.7/38.9  | 0.43.3/43.6          | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          | 288         |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 156           | 12        | 96           | 24*                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          |             |
| H.H., p. yd. ...               | 0.42.03/42.35 | ...       | 0.48.8/48.9  | 0.48.95              | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          | 144         |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 96            | ...       | 36           | 12*                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          |             |
| Fish & Dragon, H.G.H. ...      | 0.37½         | ...       | 0.37.8       | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          | 36          |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 24            | ...       | 12           | ...                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          |             |
| Fish, P.P.P. p. pc. ...        | 0.35.1/35.3   | ...       | 0.37.95      | 0.43½                | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          | 72          |
| Sales, pos. ...                | 48            | ...       | 12           | 12*                  | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | ...          |             |
| Sea Horse, B.T.I. p. yd. ...   | ...           | ...       | 0.39.2/40½   | 0.45.3               | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | 0.39.3       | 84          |
| Sales, pos. ...                | ...           | ...       | 24           | 6                    | ...                | ...        | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...           | ...       | 6*           |             |

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 30th December, 1890, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 298 to 302, both numbers inclusive.

| GOODS.                        | RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS. |          |            |       |           |         |         |           |            |          |           |           |       |           |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|------------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|
|                               | Ningpo.                            | Wanchow. | Chinkiang. | Wuhu. | Kiukiang. | Hankow. | Chafoo. | Tientsin. | Newchwang. | Foochow. | Hongkong. | Nagasaki. | Higo. | Yokohama. |
| Gray Shirtings †.....         | 4,550                              | 200      | 23,125     | 280   | 1,440     | 19,270  | 3,610   | ...       | ...        | 700      | ...       | 5,200     | ...   | ...       |
| T-Cloths, 32-in. ....         | 375                                | 40       | 1,850      | 145   | 140       | 560     | 3,060   | ...       | ...        | 2,680    | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| "    36-in. ....              | 270                                | ...      | 100        | ...   | 110       | ...     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| White Shirtings .....         | 700                                | 270      | 2,510      | ...   | ...       | 10,940  | 1,800   | ...       | ...        | 50       | ...       | 150       | ...   | ...       |
| Drills, English & Dutch ..    | 30                                 | 90       | 660        | 15    | ...       | 210     | 480     | 285       | ...        | 45       | 1,050     | 75        | ...   | ...       |
| "    American .....           | ...                                | 15       | 255        | ...   | ...       | ...     | 170     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| Jeans, English & Dutch ..     | ...                                | ...      | 80         | ...   | ...       | ...     | 60      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| "    American .....           | ...                                | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| Sheetings, English .....      | 20                                 | ...      | 1,218      | 180   | 110       | 1,320   | 1,000   | ...       | ...        | 20       | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| "    American .....           | 160                                | ...      | 40         | ...   | ...       | 60      | 1,180   | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| Dyed Shirtings .....          | 120                                | ...      | 2,207      | ...   | 5         | 302     | 400     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| Broadens & Sp. Stripes, White | ...                                | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| "    "    Dyed .....          | ...                                | ...      | ...        | ...   | 100       | 100     | 100     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| Chintzes .....                | 40                                 | ...      | 150        | ...   | ...       | 100     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | 120   | ...       |
| Printed T-Cloths .....        | 60                                 | 60       | 1,581      | ...   | ...       | 230     | 816     | 70        | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | 156   | ...       |
| Printed Twills .....          | ...                                | ...      | 268        | ...   | ...       | 46      | ...     | 300       | ...        | 80       | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| Turkey Red Shirtings ..       | 50                                 | ...      | 500        | 50    | 118       | 2,450   | 9,894   | ...       | ...        | 200      | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| Velvets .....                 | 30                                 | 30       | 12         | ...   | 60        | 120     | 30      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| Velveteens .....              | ...                                | ...      | 10         | ...   | ...       | 30      | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| Handkerchiefs .....           | ...                                | 200      | 1,000      | ...   | 400       | 20      | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | 5,000     |
| Muslins .....                 | ...                                | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | 100     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | 200       |
| Lenos & Balzarines .....      | ...                                | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | 100       |
| Cotton Yarn, Bombay .....     | ...                                | ...      | 51         | 93    | 318       | 3,474   | 507     | ...       | ...        | 27       | 492       | ...       | ...   | 30        |
| "    English .....            | ...                                | ...      | 27         | ...   | 42        | 324     | 78      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | 15        |
| Spanish Stripes, Woollen ..   | ...                                | 18       | 105        | ...   | 6         | 204     | 42      | ...       | ...        | 60       | 24        | ...       | 6     | 90        |
| "    Cotton .....             | ...                                | ...      | 186        | ...   | ...       | 24      | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | 10        |
| Medium and Broad Cloths ..    | ...                                | ...      | 18         | ...   | ...       | 56      | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | 6         | ...       | ...   | 60        |
| Camlets .....                 | ...                                | 140      | 0          | 20    | 20        | 920     | 60      | ...       | ...        | 250      | 90        | ...       | ...   | 80        |
| Long Ells .....               | ...                                | 40       | 120        | 60    | 60        | 760     | 40      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | 60        |
| Lastings .....                | 80                                 | 50       | 290        | 20    | 40        | 1,610   | 30      | 30        | ...        | 160      | ...       | ...       | ...   | 140       |
| "    Crape .....              | ...                                | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | ...       |
| Cotton Lastings, & Italianas  | ...                                | ...      | 2,066      | ...   | 49        | 2,689   | 1,687   | 260       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | 760       |
| "    Plain .....              | ...                                | ...      | 40         | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | 60        |
| Figured Orleans .....         | ...                                | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | 60      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | 180       |
| Cotton Flannels .....         | 240                                | ...      | 386        | 20    | 20        | 460     | 140     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | 260       |
| Lead in Pigs .....            | 134                                | 17       | 247        | ...   | 666       | 545     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...   | 100       |
| Iron—Nail Rod .....           | 273                                | ...      | 1,159      | ...   | 109       | 609     | 756     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | 42        | ...   | ...       |

| GOODS.                         | TOTAL DELIVERIES. |                                   |                                 | TOTAL IMPORTS. |                                   |                                 | STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, OF 1ST JULY, 1890. |                          |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
|                                | As above.         | For the Year from 1st Jan., 1890. | Against last year to same term. | For the week.  | For the year from 1st Jan., 1890. | Against last year to same term. | *At date Estimated.                                                             | Against 31st Dec., 1889. |
| Gray Shirtings †.....          | 67,675            | 6,168,596                         | 5,525,390                       | 106,922        | 6,071,572                         | 6,270,804                       | 1,887,829                                                                       | 1,687,002                |
| T-Cloths, 32-in. ....          | 14,910            | 1,262,350                         | 1,299,386                       | 12,870         | 1,237,288                         | 1,045,776                       | 334,778                                                                         | 385,760                  |
| "    36-in. ....               | 3,080             | 246,718                           | 317,484                         | 1,700          | 257,721                           | 386,001                         | 118,868                                                                         | 184,332                  |
| White Shirtings .....          | 21,466            | 1,814,650                         | 1,702,747                       | 35,317         | 2,490,259                         | 1,546,914                       | 652,448                                                                         | 381,065                  |
| Drills, English and Dutch ..   | 3,120             | 410,481                           | 346,029                         | 12,570         | 291,746                           | 299,606                         | 108,622                                                                         | 193,913                  |
| "    American .....            | 590               | 590,778                           | 527,269                         | ...            | 566,009                           | 636,500                         | 57,869                                                                          | 101,404                  |
| Jeans, English and Dutch ..    | 380               | 171,267                           | 139,407                         | 1,320          | 210,019                           | 122,391                         | 57,775                                                                          | 27,662                   |
| "    American .....            | ...               | 22,300                            | 16,990                          | ...            | 36,000                            | 9,000                           | 14,680                                                                          | ...                      |
| Sheetings, English .....       | 4,528             | 781,329                           | 500,454                         | 24,244         | 734,231                           | 406,151                         | 253,514                                                                         | 401,942                  |
| "    Am. ....                  | 1,040             | 1,429,522                         | 1,265,826                       | 2,000          | 1,199,417                         | 858,260                         | 128,270                                                                         | 327,339                  |
| Dyed Shirtings .....           | 3,134             | 155,286                           | 161,474                         | 2,492          | 153,985                           | 120,188                         | 27,610                                                                          | 17,369                   |
| Bro. & Spot, Shirts, White ..  | ...               | 3,664                             | 3,492                           | ...            | 2,489                             | 2,400                           | 1,309                                                                           | 2,004                    |
| "    Dyed .....                | 460               | 44,762                            | 35,580                          | ...            | 25,574                            | 36,803                          | 7,014                                                                           | 13,803                   |
| Chintzes .....                 | 760               | 67,616                            | 228,119                         | 411            | 63,768                            | 249,507                         | 32,142                                                                          | 79,687                   |
| Printed T-Cloths .....         | 3,433             | 394,391                           | 128,211                         | 3,798          | 466,979                           | 73,514                          | 267,988                                                                         | 144,461                  |
| Printed Twills .....           | 1,304             | 105,394                           | 86,577                          | ...            | 112,636                           | 61,707                          | 19,220                                                                          | 113,900                  |
| Turkey Red Shirtings .....     | 12,912            | 404,912                           | 396,156                         | 21,945         | 395,201                           | 316,070                         | 134,816                                                                         | 86,008                   |
| Velvets .....                  | 492               | 40,424                            | 38,508                          | 150            | 27,616                            | 29,493                          | 4,776                                                                           | 12,915                   |
| Velveteens .....               | 130               | 12,262                            | 13,647                          | ...            | 5,618                             | 13,653                          | 2,326                                                                           | 12,684                   |
| Handkerchiefs .....            | 6,800             | 463,567                           | 416,544                         | 3,255          | 452,961                           | 344,084                         | 218,183                                                                         | 255,825                  |
| Muslins .....                  | 300               | 241,841                           | 182,807                         | 1,210          | 87,648                            | 246,731                         | 41,395                                                                          | 182,247                  |
| Lenos & Balzarines .....       | 100               | 36,188                            | ...                             | 1,899          | 50,600                            | ...                             | 17,802                                                                          | ...                      |
| Cotton Yarn, Bombay .....      | 4,992             | 427,796                           | 180,784                         | 10,635         | 480,893                           | 203,443                         | 76,246                                                                          | 40,700                   |
| "    English .....             | 516               | 41,175                            | 36,267                          | 669            | 53,191                            | 26,495                          | 29,441                                                                          | 7,886                    |
| Spanish Stripes, Woollen ..    | 558               | 44,443                            | 37,994                          | 1,538          | 40,705                            | 38,451                          | 22,726                                                                          | 19,716                   |
| "    Cotton .....              | 260               | 15,153                            | ...                             | ...            | 10,656                            | ...                             | 2,428                                                                           | ...                      |
| Medium and Broad Cloths ..     | 170               | 24,138                            | 21,632                          | 42             | 12,529                            | 12,186                          | 9,321                                                                           | 17,092                   |
| Camlets .....                  | 1,630             | 91,869                            | 91,743                          | 3,929          | 78,871                            | 106,258                         | 20,446                                                                          | 36,236                   |
| Long Ells .....                | 1,140             | 85,223                            | 83,723                          | 1,260          | 73,420                            | 92,124                          | 13,446                                                                          | 28,320                   |
| Lastings .....                 | 2,450             | 130,533                           | 106,062                         | 2,637          | 127,744                           | 100,526                         | 59,094                                                                          | 75,310                   |
| "    Crape .....               | ...               | 390                               | 2,450                           | ...            | 398                               | 820                             | 749                                                                             | 458                      |
| Cotton Lastings & Italianas .. | 7,541             | 615,526                           | 484,793                         | 6,961          | 524,521                           | 294,344                         | 244,041                                                                         | 308,021                  |
| "    Plain .....               | 100               | 3,060                             | 6,867                           | ...            | 2,587                             | 2,901                           | 1,266                                                                           | ...                      |
| Figured Orleans .....          | 240               | 25,414                            | 28,603                          | ...            | 11,951                            | 15,114                          | 8,950                                                                           | 21,837                   |
| Cotton Flannels .....          | 1,566             | 46,009                            | ...                             | ...            | 127,705                           | ...                             | 86,917                                                                          | ...                      |
| Lead in Pigs .....             | 1,609             | 88,611                            | 115,865                         | 10,934         | 103,896                           | 139,638                         | 55,318                                                                          | 47,469                   |
| Iron—Nail Rod .....            | 2,948             | 181,266                           | 169,968                         | 5,040          | 180,146                           | 266,114                         | 129,368                                                                         | 164,207                  |

\* Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

\* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per Sydney, Polyphemus, Pekin, Brindisi and Pionera.

Import Cargoes declared during interval: Ghaz-e, Sultaj, Bellerophon Port Fairy, Glenlyon, Peking, and additional ex Clyde.

† Last week should have been 24,900 pieces.

## SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 2nd January, 1891.

**BANKS**—*Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation*.—Shares have been placed in Hongkong at 263 per cent. premium for delivery there on 25th January, and at 280 per cent. premium for delivery on 25th June. We quote 255 per cent. premium and exchange 73 on the equivalent cash rate.

**SHIPPING**.—*Taku Tug and Lighter* shares have been sold at Tn. £49.00, equal to Sh. £50.84.

**MARINE INSURANCE**.—*Cantons* have changed hands at \$118 cum div. of 10 per cent. just declared.

**FIRE INSURANCE**.—*Chinas* have been sold at \$87.50.

**WARFAR**.—*Shanghai and Hongkew Warf* shares are wanted.

**MINING**.—*Imuris Mines*.—Cash sales have been effected at \$15 with exchange 72 and 73, for 31st January at \$16 and \$14.50, and for 31st March at \$16. A sale of *Ranba* is reported at \$1.20.

**CARGO BOATS**.—*Co-operative Cargo Boat*.—Shares have changed hands at \$47.50.

**MISCELLANEOUS**.—Business has been done in *Hall & Holtz Co-operative* shares at \$21, *N-v Electric* shares at \$90, *Major Brothers* shares at \$52, and *Trust and Loan* ordinary shares at \$14 and \$13.75.

| SHARES.                                             | No.     | Value.   | Paid up. | POSITION PER LAST REPORT. |                     |            | LAST DIVIDEND, &c. |                  | CASH QUOTATIONS. |            |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|--|
|                                                     |         |          |          | Reserve.                  | At Working Account. | Date.      | To Shareholders.   | When pd. or due. | Closing.         | Tails.     |  |
| <b>Banks.</b>                                       |         |          |          |                           |                     |            |                    |                  |                  |            |  |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.                        | 60,000  | \$125    | \$125    | 5,482,127.20              | \$148,302.94        | 30 June 90 | * \$2 1/2          | 25 Aug. 90       | 216% p.v.        | 288.35 255 |  |
| Do, New issue...                                    | 2,000   | \$62 1/2 | \$62 1/2 | .....                     | .....               | .....      | .....              | .....            | \$270.00         | 194.40 75  |  |
| New Oriental Bank Corp., Ltd.                       | 58,800  | \$10     | \$10     | £170,416.46               | £27,295.71          | 31 Mar. 90 | * 3 %              | 16 July 90       | .....            | 49.50      |  |
| <b>Shipping.</b>                                    |         |          |          |                           |                     |            |                    |                  |                  |            |  |
| Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.                         | 1,000   | \$100    | \$100    | .....                     | \$5,172.66          | 31 Dec. 89 | * \$2              | 10 Oct. 89       | .....            | 70.00      |  |
| Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.                           | 49,589  | \$10     | \$10     | \$40,000.00               | \$5,126.13          | 31 Dec. 89 | + \$1 17           | 4 Aug. 90        | .....            | 29.00      |  |
| Shanghai Shipping Co.                               | 150     | \$1,000  | \$1,000  | £45,598.74                | 30 June 90          | .....      | * 5 %              | 23 July 90       | .....            | 400.00     |  |
| China Shippers' Mutual S.N. Co.                     | 12,145  | \$20     | \$13     | £70,000.00                | \$6,942.17          | 31 Dec. 89 | * \$3 44           | 25 Apr. 90       | £13.12.3         | 58.08      |  |
| Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.                      | 8,600   | T \$50   | T \$50   | .....                     | \$18,726.51         | 31 Dec. 89 | * \$2 1/2          | 21 July 90       | T \$49.00        | 50.84      |  |
| <b>Docks.</b>                                       |         |          |          |                           |                     |            |                    |                  |                  |            |  |
| Shanghai Dock Co.                                   | 440     | \$500    | \$500    | \$19,200.00               | \$173.08            | 30 June 90 | * \$12             | 3 July 90        | .....            | 400.00     |  |
| Footung Dock Co.                                    | 950     | \$100    | \$100    | .....                     | \$150,388.31        | 31 Dec. 89 | * 5 %              | 14 Jan. 88       | .....            | 40.00      |  |
| Do, Preference shares                               | 550     | \$50     | \$50     | .....                     | .....               | .....      | + 10 %             | 14 July 90       | .....            | 65.00      |  |
| Shanghai Gas Co.                                    | 2,000   | \$100    | \$100    | \$90,000.00               | \$3,531.59          | 31 Dec. 89 | * 6 %              | 9 July 90        | .....            | 201.50     |  |
| Compagnie du Gaz                                    | 500     | \$100    | \$100    | \$20,473.72               | \$39.14             | 31 Dec. 89 | * \$3              | 2 July 90        | .....            | 160.00     |  |
| <b>Insurance (Marine.)</b>                          |         |          |          |                           |                     |            |                    |                  |                  |            |  |
| China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.                       | 24,000  | \$83.33  | \$25     | \$50,000.00               | \$204,929.49        | 30 Apr. 90 | + \$4.50           | 11 Sept. 90      | \$64.50          | 47.08      |  |
| North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.                          | 5,000   | \$200    | \$50     | 1328,254.22               | \$423,721.75        | 30 June 90 | \$26.23            | 22 Apr. 90       | .....            | 300.00     |  |
| Union Ins. Society of Canton Ltd.                   | 10,000  | \$250    | \$25     | \$770,000.00              | \$394,131.59        | 30 June 90 | \$17               | 20 Oct. 90       | \$96.00          | 70.08      |  |
| Yangtze Insurance Association                       | 6,945   | \$100    | \$100    | \$510,617.59              | .....               | 31 Mar. 90 | + \$6 %            | 10 Mar. 90       | .....            | 68.00      |  |
| Chinese Insurance Co., Limited                      | 1,500   | \$1,000  | \$200    | .....                     | \$237,505.29        | 31 Dec. 89 | * 3 %              | 2 Apr. 88        | .....            | nominal    |  |
| Canton Insurance Office                             | 10,000  | \$250    | \$50     | \$500,000.00              | \$130,425.12        | 30 Sep. 90 | * 4 %              | 20 Oct. 90       | \$118.00         | 86.14      |  |
| Straits Insurance Co., Limited.                     | 30,000  | \$100    | \$20     | \$80,000.00               | \$184,054.65        | 31 Dec. 89 | * 5 %              | 15 Apr. 90       | \$15.50          | 11.32      |  |
| <b>Insurance (Fire.)</b>                            |         |          |          |                           |                     |            |                    |                  |                  |            |  |
| Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Limited                     | 8,000   | \$250    | \$50     | \$1,056,049               | \$303,349.20        | 31 Dec. 89 | \$23               | 4 Mar. 90        | \$335.00         | 244.55     |  |
| China Fire Ins. Co., Limited                        | 20,000  | \$100    | \$20     | \$700,000                 | \$184,055.53        | 31 Dec. 89 | + \$6              | 5 Mar. 90        | \$87.50          | 63.87      |  |
| Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.                    | 20,000  | \$100    | \$20     | \$20,000.00               | \$100,818.08        | 31 Dec. 89 | + 7 %              | 17 Mar. 90       | \$15.50          | 11.32      |  |
| Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.                       | 29,176  | \$100    | \$20     | \$11,875.91               | \$101,889.71        | 31 Dec. 89 | + \$0.70           | 26 Apr. 90       | \$9.00           | 6.57       |  |
| <b>Wharfs.</b>                                      |         |          |          |                           |                     |            |                    |                  |                  |            |  |
| Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.                          | 1,867   | \$100    | \$100    | \$19,089.75               | \$1,560.37          | 31 Dec. 89 | * \$6              | 11 Aug. 90       | .....            | 235.00     |  |
| But's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company   | 2,100   | \$50     | \$50     | \$11,000.00               | .....               | 31 Oct. 89 | * 3 1/2 %          | 28 May 90        | .....            | 35.00      |  |
| Footung Wharf & Godown Co.                          | 2,300   | \$100    | \$100    | \$12,000                  | \$96.65             | 31 Dec. 89 | + 2 1/2 %          | 1 Feb. 90        | .....            | 70.00      |  |
| Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited. | 17,000  | \$50     | \$50     | .....                     | \$7,218.41          | 31 Dec. 89 | * \$2              | 28 June 90       | \$82.00          | 19.86      |  |
| <b>Mining.</b>                                      |         |          |          |                           |                     |            |                    |                  |                  |            |  |
| St. Aidan Mining Co.                                | 3,000   | \$100    | \$100    | \$46,430.85               | \$10,310.02         | 31 Jan. 90 | \$4                | 23 Dec. 90       | .....            | 291.00     |  |
| Mendota Mining Co.                                  | 3,000   | \$100    | \$100    | \$16,107.90               | \$33,302.33         | 31 Jan. 90 | \$4.00             | 25 Sept. 90      | .....            | 267.50     |  |
| Staggler Mining Co.                                 | 5,000   | G. \$100 | G. \$100 | .....                     | .....               | .....      | \$2.00             | 19 Aug. 90       | .....            | 135.00     |  |
| Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.                         | 120,000 | \$5      | \$2      | .....                     | \$340,616.09        | 30 June 90 | None.              | .....            | \$1.25           | 0.91       |  |
| Do, do.                                             | 20,000  | \$5      | \$5      | .....                     | .....               | .....      | .....              | .....            | \$2.00           | 1.46       |  |
| Imuris Mines, Ltd.                                  | 175,000 | \$1      | \$1      | .....                     | .....               | .....      | First year.        | .....            | \$14.50          | 10.42      |  |
| <b>Cargo Boats.</b>                                 |         |          |          |                           |                     |            |                    |                  |                  |            |  |
| Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.                             | 1,000   | \$200    | \$200    | \$3,003.47                | \$2,306.56          | 31 Dec. 89 | + \$6              | 8 Aug. 90        | .....            | 175.10     |  |
| Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.                         | 1,000   | \$100    | \$100    | \$2,000.00                | \$3,003.31          | 31 Dec. 89 | + 4 %              | 27 Feb. 90       | .....            | 47.50      |  |
| <b>Miscellaneous.</b>                               |         |          |          |                           |                     |            |                    |                  |                  |            |  |
| Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.                       | 7,200   | \$20     | \$20     | \$22,966.51               | \$2,193.94          | 31 Dec. 89 | * 3 %              | 1 Aug. 90        | .....            | 155.00     |  |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.                   | 5,000   | \$50     | \$50     | .....                     | \$20.86             | 30 Apr. 90 | None.              | .....            | .....            | 25.00      |  |
| Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co., Ltd.                 | 6,000   | \$50     | \$50     | .....                     | \$15,340.12         | 28 Feb. 90 | + \$2              | 15 May 90        | .....            | 21.00      |  |
| Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.                             | 667     | \$100    | \$100    | \$5,000.00                | \$1,161.44          | 31 Dec. 89 | * \$5              | 1 Aug. 90        | \$125            | 91.25      |  |
| New Shanghai Electric Co., Ltd.                     | 300     | \$100    | \$100    | .....                     | \$186.98            | 31 Oct. 89 | + \$7              | 28 Nov. 89       | .....            | 90.00      |  |
| Sb. Land Investment Co., Ltd.                       | 20,000  | \$50     | \$30     | .....                     | \$6,906.18          | 31 Dec. 89 | None.              | .....            | .....            | 30.00      |  |
| J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.                            | 1,210   | \$100    | \$100    | .....                     | \$8,657.30          | 31 Dec. 89 | * \$5              | 15 Nov. 90       | \$93.00          | 67.89      |  |
| Shanghai House Bazaar Co., Ltd.                     | 1,800   | \$50     | \$50     | \$450.00                  | \$756.79            | 31 Dec. 89 | * \$2.50           | 29 Nov. 90       | .....            | 50.50      |  |
| Major Brothers, Limited                             | 6,000   | \$50     | \$50     | .....                     | .....               | .....      | * \$2.50           | 24 Nov. 90       | .....            | 52.00      |  |
| Y'ham's Engine & Iron Work, Ltd.                    | 1,300   | \$100    | \$100    | \$17,500.00               | \$1,185.66          | 31 May 89  | * \$5              | 30 Nov. 89       | \$110.00         | 80.30      |  |
| Shanghai Sun at'a Tobacco Co.                       | 130     | \$500    | \$500    | .....                     | .....               | .....      | None.              | .....            | \$1,100.00       | 863.00     |  |
| Shanghai Lankat do., Ltd.                           | 1,600   | \$100    | \$50     | .....                     | .....               | .....      | First year.        | .....            | .....            | 66.10      |  |
| Trust & Loan Co. of China, etc.                     | 99,875  | \$10     | \$12 1/2 | \$40,000                  | .....               | .....      | First year.        | .....            | .....            | 13.75      |  |
| Do, Founders                                        | 1,250   | \$1      | \$1      | .....                     | .....               | .....      | .....              | .....            | .....            | 710.00     |  |
| L'Hôtel des Colonies, Limited                       | 500     | \$50     | \$50     | .....                     | .....               | .....      | \$2                | 15 Aug. 90       | .....            | 50.00      |  |
| Do, do.                                             | 1,500   | \$50     | \$30     | .....                     | .....               | .....      | \$1.20             | 15 Aug. 90       | .....            | 32.10      |  |
| Shanghai Ice Co.                                    | 360     | \$100    | \$100    | .....                     | .....               | .....      | First year.        | .....            | .....            | 100.00     |  |

| LOANS.                                | Amount of Loan. | Outstanding. | Nominal Value. | Rate of Interest. | When Payable. | Closing.           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1883   | \$45,000.00     | \$45,000.00  | \$100          | 7 %               | Dec. & June.  | \$105.00           |
| Do, 1885                              | \$30,000.00     | \$30,000.00  | \$100          | 7 %               | Do.           | \$105 non.         |
| Do, 1888                              | \$70,000.00     | \$70,000.00  | \$100          | 6 %               | Do.           | \$103              |
| China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures. | \$300,000       | \$170,000    | \$100          | 7 %               | Quarterly     | \$106(a) \$422.24  |
| Lycium Theatre Debentures             | \$17,000.00     | \$17,000.00  | \$25           | * 4 %             | 15 Sept. '90  | \$11.00            |
| Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1884 C   | \$1,594,700.14  | \$688,145.05 | \$500          | 8 %               | 15th Oct.     | \$500 (a) \$365.00 |
| Do, 1886 E                            | \$767,000.00    | \$732,950.00 | \$250          | 7 %               | Mar. & Sept.  | \$282.50           |

\*For half-year. † For quarter year. ‡ For year. § A deficit. \$ Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest